









Ireland and Scotland

THE Illustrator, unconfined by any definite or preconcerted system, has rambled over subjects without method or restraint—if he has pleased sufficiently, for which he is aware his thanks are to be acknowledged more to the fascinating powers of his coadjutors' pencil, than to the efforts of his pen, the chief object of the Illustrations has been obtained. Like the butterfly, he has winged his desultory course through paths of pleasure adorned with a thousand sweets, passing heedlessly over many of nature's fairest flowers, and gathering only from the blossoms of his choice.

The earliest topographical writers have invited attention to the singular beauties of Irish scenery. Cambrensis declared, "that nature looked with a more favourable eye than usual, upon this kingdom of zephyrs;" and authors, more attached to Ireland, and more conspicuous for a love of truth, have asserted, "that nature has here denied nothing that is necessary to constitute a great and happy people;" and,

"Tho' form'd to charm, new rapture to inspire,
To feed the painter's and the poet's fire;"

yet to the present age and period belongs the peculiar merit of having unfolded those charms, and discovered those graces, which the world of taste are now permitted to enjoy.

Mankind in general appear to possess an innate love of the beauties of nature, and this passion has been always found to predominate most in warm, susceptible, and cultivated minds; and, perhaps, for this precise reason it is, that such subjects as awaken the powers, and gratify the pleasures, of the imagination, will be both better understood, and more clearly appreciated, in the present period, than in those ages just gone by.

It should be observed, that the Artists, engaged in the Illustrations of Ireland, were obliged to delineate, from a great variety of subjects, all of which were picturesque and sublime, landscapes representing select and distinct pieces of imagery: and the Illustrator has seized those happy occasions, for the introduction of such legends, facts, or circumstances, as may well be understood by the contemplator of each scene.

Although a systematic plan is disclaimed, a principle will be found to regulate the selection of subjects. The Public Buildings of chief cities and capital towns have all been introduced, and with so much address, on the part of the Artists, that, if necessary, they may be viewed as architectural drawings. The singular wildness and peculiar character of the Irish Landscape they have endeavoured to make intelligible, by views selected from many different counties; and care has been taken to represent such subjects as were not previously published; and such places as were most beautiful, though the most unknown.

From such an agreeable confusion in the plan, it is hoped pleasure, beauty, and harmony may flow; and though arrogating no praise beyond that meed apportioned to a work of taste, if it shall also be found that the Illustrations have added to the small, and slowly accumulating heap of information upon the Topography of Ireland, the measure of its appetite for praise is full.

For the present we take leave of Irish Views, and recommend to our Subscribers two similar volumes, of English Scenery—one illustrating the County of LANCASHIRE; the other the Counties of Devon and Cornwall—either of which may be had separately.

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DUBLIN, the Metropolitan County of Ireland, is situated on the eastern coast of that Kingdom, and in the Province of Leinster. It is bounded on the north by the County of Meath, on the west by Kildare, on the east by the Irish Sea, and on the south by the shire of Wicklow. It extends from north to south about thirty miles. and its greatest breadth is about nineteen; its area, measuring 228,200 acres, is divided into six Baronies, exclusive of the City and Liberties of Dublin, and these are subdivided, ecclesiastically, into eighty parishes. The present population of the County alone, amounts to 150,011 souls, and the number of habitations is 21,000. DUBLIN was erected into a distinct county by King John; but, at a much earlier period than even that of the English Invasion, the city of the same name appears to have possessed a primary territorial dignity, and to have been one of the seats of government. Joselin, the fabulous biographer of St. Patrick, assures us, that that remarkable person, from an eminence between the Tolka river and the present line of the Royal Canal, pointed out the destined magnitude, blessed the promised city, and foretold its future prosperity. Dr. Lanigan also, a more worthy authority, has clearly shewn, that the northern part of the County of Dublin (Anat-Caltrain) was the first part of Ireland visited by this holy personage; whence being repulsed, he withdrew to the island called Holm-Patrick, on the coast of the county, and sailed thence towards Ulster. Here, subsequently, the patron saint of Erin founded a monastic establishment, the site of which is now enclosed within the boundaries of the cathedral of the Arch-diocese of Dublin. Both previous and subsequent to the age and mission of St. Patrick, the coast of Dublin was visited and occupied by the Danes, who lived in a perpetual strife with the native Irish; and, during the latter period of the Danish intrusion, Dublin became familiarly known to the inhabitants of North Wales, of Anglesea in particular. Supplies of troops were frequently contributed by the kings of Dublin, to assist in the prosecution of the IRELAND.

continual petty wars of the Cambrian princes. On the island of Holy-Head is the shrine of Sirigi, a Pietish king of Dublin, who was canonized by his countrymen, and interred within a chapel called, at this day, "Capel Llan-y-Gwyddel," or the Chapel of the Irisaman. This intercourse continued uninterruptedly, and to it are the Welsh indebted for that now national instrument of music, the Welsh Harp, which was brought over from Ireland, into North Wales, by Gryffyd-ap-Conan, himself born in Ireland, and descended from Irish ancestry by the maternal line. In fact, the proximity of this county to the coast of North Wales, appears to have influenced the English invaders in the adoption of a metropolitical shire. Although Henry II. landed at Waterford, near to which, and on the noble river Suir, the capital of Ireland should have been erected, yet was it at Dublin he built his temporary palace, and received the homage of the Irish princes. Here, too, his successors have placed the Vice-regal residence, fixed the halls of justice, founded a university, and established the principal communication between Ireland and the capital of the empire.

The natural features of this small county are of an imposing character: its littoral, extending from the Nanney Water on the north, to Bray river on the south, is indented and picturesque. The northern part is adorned by the elevated islands of Lambay, Holm-Patrick, Ircland's Eye, and by the bold and conspicuous peninsula of Howth; while many little embayments, lately improved by the erection of small piers, afford a grateful asylum to the hardy fisherman, who seeks a perilous existence along this dangerous shore. The hill of Howth, forming the northern boundary of Dublin Bay, rises to a height of about 800 feet directly from the surface of the ocean, and, by its commanding attitude, while it shelters the mariner from the keen northern blast, presents a sublime foreground in the panoramic view of Dublin Bay, as seen from the entrance. Dalkey Island, and the hills of Killiney, which confine the bay to the south, are rivals in beauty, though not in altitude, to the noble promontory of Howth. It is here, in the vicinity of Killiney, that the scenery of the coast acquires a singularly beautiful and picturesque character. The three hills of Killiney appear to start precipitously from the waters, the central being crowned with an obeliskal edifice, in commemoration of a famine amongst the people, and of the benevolence of an individual (Col. Malpas,) whose name it bears. To the west, occupying the centre of the view, are seen the Vale of Old Connaught, and the Cone of Shankhill, backed by the lofty hills of the great Wicklow chain. The inland surface is divided naturally, in a manner somewhat analogous to the features of the sea coast. The northern Baronies, i. e. north of the river Liffey, which nearly bisects the county, are level, tame, and not picturesque, but verdant, fertile, and agriculturally productive; while the southern Baronies, less fruitful in the production of grain, are more varied and agreeable. In the former division are but few eminences, and fewer streams, the usual companions of grateful scenery; in the latter are found great inequality of surface, and many delightful rivulets. The former, therefore, supplies the city with the necessaries of life, the latter ministers to its gratifications.

The southern Baronies form one extensive inclined plane, commencing at the seashore, and rising gradually to an elevation of one thousand feet above that level. The front, or rather the lowest extremity of this plane, is protected by a natural barrier of primitive rock, which, from its great durability, a valuable quality in the construction of piers and break-waters in deep harbours or in exposed situations, is superior even to the granite of Aberdeen. The elevated bank above the coast, is occupied by marine villas and agreeable mansions of the nobility and gentry from the Metropolis; while the lofty hills in the rear, form, not only a majestic back-ground to the view, but afford shelter from the prevailing winds, and reflect the genial rays of the sun, whereby the climate of the southern Baronies is rendered extremely salubrious.

This agreeable and picturesque district was, but a few years since, little better than a denuded granitic region, which a spirit of enterprise, of speculation, and of improvement, has so transmuted, that its fields exhibit copious vegetation: here shrubs have risen to a considerable height, and meadows display a lively green. Just twenty years ago, Dunleary village, an insignificant pilot-station, appeared but a bold seabeaten cliff of conglomerate mass, beneath whose awful brow a few miserable huts were sheltered, almost inaccessible at the flow of tide. Beyond, coast-wise, lay the ancient harbour of Bullock, between which place and Dunleary, Sandy-Cove, the station of the life-boat, bore melancholy testimony to many a tale of wo and misery enacted within her view, and Dalkey's rocky height awakened and perpetuated those painful recollections in the imagination of the approaching mariner. But now, such wonderful changes have been made, and such stupendous works executed here, that it may with justice be said, "Illis divitias superare, quas profundant in extruendo mari et montibus coæquandis." Merrion and its sandy beach, receive the sea-coast traveller; next Booterstown with her numerous villas, and rich woods and gracefully tapering spire rising from amongst them; Black Rock, once the only fashionable watering place in a distance of twelve miles of coast, claims attention; to which succeed Monkstown and Dunleary, or Kingstown, according to the more modern nomenclature, the latter appearing to be the very Port of Dublin.

The agreeable and fashionable bathing-place called Kingstown, is situated about seven miles south-west of the City of Dublin, and on the shore of the bay; commanding an extensive and delightful prospect of that great basin. Not many years since, the whole of this district was a rocky uncultivated wild, now it presents a scene of much fertility; around lie many beautiful villas, many demesnes and mansions, possessing extent and magnificence. The ruggedness of nature has been smoothed, and sterility has been ingeniously concealed; the citizen of Dublin, like the industrious vine-dresser on the Rhine, has clothed the rock with earth and verdure.

In 1821, His gracious Majesty visited this part of his dominions, and, upon the pier of Howth, first imprinted his peace-bearing footsteps; an event commemorated by

an inscription and impression engraven upon the rock; but it was at Dunleary, that, amidst the greetings and regrets of his affectionate Irish subjects, he set sail again for the shores of Britain. An obeliskal column has been erected near to the place of his Kingstown now contains a permanent population of about Majesty's embarkation. 2000 souls, has a handsome church and steeple, a Roman Catholic chapel, Customhouse, public Stores, and two spacious and splendid Hotels. The Royal Asylum Harbour of Kingstown is enclosed by two extensive piers, the eastern being 4150 feet in length, and the western 4080. The first stone of these stupendous works was laid on the 31st of May, 1817, by Lord Whitworth, the Viceroy of Ireland, and the enclosure is now nearly completed, according to the original suggestion of Mr. Toutcher. There is an area included by these piers, of 260 English acres, having a depth at the entrance between them, of twenty-five and a half feet at ebb, and of thirty-nine and a half at highwater, spring-tides. Since the completion of the western pier, the constant loss of life and property, and the melancholy narratives of ship-wrecked mariners, have happily been interrupted.

To the southward of Kingstown, the ancient castle of Bullock, with its fortified store-yard and quay of Danish erection, occupies a commanding position, and is what the poet calls "gratum littus amæni recessûs." A little to the southward again, lies the romantic scenery of Dalkey Common and Village: the latter place preserves the ruins of seven ancient eastles, erceted as public stores, but on a defensive plan, to preserve merchandise from the attacks of pirates, who, in the reign of Elizabeth, infested this coast in strength and numbers. The greatest attraction, however, in this district, is the wild, rocky, and romantic tract called "the Common." Situated beneath lofty and precipitous cliffs, Dalkey Common is itself elevated considerably above the ocean; and amongst its dark and awful frontal crags, the sea-birds are seen winging their rapid flight, while the billows beneath are heard rolling and raging with remarkable violence. The view from the eastern extremity is particularly sublime: on one side the scene is closed by the island and intervening strait of Dalkey—the ocean's wide expanse occupies the centre-while the south-western landscape is beautified by the graceful sinuosities of Killiney bay, with its retiring and pebbly strand, backed by the noble range of Shankhill, and the distant Wicklow hills; but, more conspicuous still, is the elevated promontory of Bray-head, standing grandly forward in the waters, at the extremity of the great mountain-chain.

The retired or inland parts of the county possess features beautiful, though different from those of the districts along the seaside. The space, intermediate between the coast and the base of the mountains, is also enlivened and adorned by the summer residences of the citizens of Dublin; and the invigoration influence of the mountain air in the neighbourhood of Kilgobbin and Dundrum, is only registered in the diaries of most Dublin invalids. Westward of the city lies a champaign country, where may be found many scenes of interest, and some of picturesque attraction. The course of

rivers is generally the line of Beauty, and this is peculiarly applicable to the valley of the river Liffey. Intersecting a vein of country totally unpicturesque, the banks of the Liffey afford passages of river and of sylvan scenery rarely equalled. On the boundaries of the Counties of Kildare and Dublin the Liffey assumes one of her most graceful forms, falling with great majesty and beauty over a ledge of rock near to the Leixlip Salmon-Leap: the banks are every where richly wooded, and the ancient and stately castle of Leixlip contributes largely to adorn the scene. Eastward of Leixlip is the medicinal spring called Lucan Spa, a most delicious close scene, and an attractive and fashionable watering-place. The demesne of Hermitage is particularly beautiful; and the grounds of Palmerston, with the noble mansion of Lord Donoughmore, are delightfully situated along the course of the river. The advantage, which private persons would otherwise, no doubt, have taken of these delightful banks, is here interrupted by the intervention of the extensive area of Phoenix Park, occupying more than one thousand acres of land. Here, besides the grounds open to the citizens for recreation, are the Royal Lodge, occupied by his Majesty during his visit to Ireland—an elegant mansion and pleasure grounds for the accommodation of the chief secretary—and several minor residences for the use of the members of his Excellency's household. The Royal Military Infirmary occupies the happiest choson site in the Phoenix Park; and the Royal Hibernian School, for the education of soldiers' children, overlooks the largest and most open plain.

There are many remains of antiquity scattered over the surface of this county. Of the Druidical, which are the most ancient, several very perfect and interesting remnants exist. On the hills of Killiney is a Druidical circle, enclosing the rude chair of the Arch-druid, and the sacrificing stone and altar, where it is believed that human victims were immolated.

Besides this curious specimen of Druidic ceremonies, there are cromlechs and rocking stones in several places in the county. An interesting specimen of the former remains at Brennan's town, and of the latter, at Bullock.

The Irish Round Tower, as singular in history as in landscape, is found in its perfect dimensions at Clodalkin, at Lusk, and at Swords, while remains of others are discoverable elsewhere. At a distance of seven miles, and northward of the City of Dublin, stands the stone-roofed chapel of St. Dolough, erected early in the tenth century: this curious structure is copied from the primitive Christian churches, which were themselves but imitations of the heathen temples of the Grecian and the Roman.

The geological structure of the County of Dublin is simple and distinct. The northern Baronies consist of a rich clay resting upon lime-stone, which latter covers, in some places, a field of bituminous coal. This structure is visible at Naul, a village on the borders of Meath. Near to the central district, magnesian lime-stone and calp appear to alternate, but the mountain range is purely of granite formation. The granitic region of Dublin is only a small part of that extensive granite field, which commences on the sea-

IRELAND.

shore at Williamstown, and extends to Brandon Hill in the County of Kilkenny. Lead ore, though not in any great quantities, is found in the granite district of Dublin, near to the grand and singular defile called the Scalp; and veins of tolerable lead ore have also been detected in the calp rock to the west of the City, but neither have repaid the expense of raising.

THE CITY OF DUBLIN,

The Capital of Ireland ranks next to the Metropolis of Great Britain, in extent, in population, and in architectural magnificence. Its population, amounting to 200,000, is accommodated in about 18,000 dwelling-houses—which occupy an area of three miles in length by about two in breadth. The public buildings are remarkable, not only for the classic elegance of their designs, but for their magnitude, convenience, and number; and the principal streets form spacious avenues enclosed by lofty and well-designed mansions on either side, and are generally inclined to each other at such angles as do not fail to produce the most picturesque effects, and the most agreeable city views. The river Liffey, on whose banks the City stands, is enclosed by walls of squared granite stone, forming two beautiful lines of quays, which extend to a length of nearly three miles. These noble embankments reach from the sea-entrance of the Liffey, at the North Wall and Ringsend in the east, to Barrack-Bridge in the west of the City, and are united by six handsome stone bridges, free to the public, and by one foot-bridge of east-iron, private property.

The exciting causes to the singularly rapid improvement of Dublin city, more particularly, appear to have arisen from the great facility which exists of procuring the most durable and beautiful building stone, the mountain granite, upon easy terms,—from the taste engendered by the genius and works of a few eminent architects, Cassels, Gandon, and Francis Johnston, Esq.—and from the singular zeal with which the commissioners of wide streets have pursued the important ends of their duty, the purifying and ameliorating of the atmosphere of the City. This desirable object has been accomplished by the destruction of several hundred decayed and miserable habitations, erected within the smallest possible area, thereby becoming the birth-places of pestilence, and the retreats of profligacy,—the abode of misery and of want,—places where sadness ever dwelt. Some of the most remarkable instances of this kind will be mentioned, subsequently, in speaking of the city improvements distinctively.

That the foundation of the City of Dublin is of a very remote origin is an indisputable fact. In the early ages of Christianity it was known by the appellation of Aschled, and, about the beginning of the second century, it exchanged its infant designation for that of Auliana, an epithet commemorative of the death of a native princess of that name, who was accidentally drowned in attempting to cross the river Anna-Liffey: previous to the close of that century, Ptolemy, the geographer, professed

that the city named Eblana (Dublin,) was not unknown to him. Eblana was soon after resigned for the name Dubleana, or *Dublin*, the obvious and simple composition of which term is "Dubh Llyn," the Black Pool or Harbour,* by which name the city has ever since been known to foreign geographers.

We have the authority of O'Halloran, a respectable historian, for the existence of a city here about the year of our Lord 181; when "Eogan, king of Munster, on a royal tour through his dominions, visited the City of Ath-Cliath-Dubhline. The very highest authorities amongst Irish antiquarians affirm, that about the middle of the fifth century, Alpin M'Eochaid, king of Dublin, and all his subjects, were publicly converted to Christianity by St. Patrick.

Before the arrival of the patron saint of Ireland, the Danes, undoubtedly, were familiarly acquainted with the eastern coast of Ireland, and had insinuated themselves into the confidence of the inhabitants of Dublin, to whose unsuspecting and simple manners they were indebted for permission to erect store-houses, where their wares were protected and exposed for sale. The close intercourse thus established, enabled the crafty foreigner to ascertain the weakness of the native government, and his treacherous and ungrateful character urged him to embrace the base design of dispossessing his hospitable friend and ally. Accordingly, we learn, that in the year 498 the Danes entered the river Liffey with a fleet of sixty vessels, attacked the City, and, by an act of double injustice, slew the inhabitants and took possession of their dwellings, after which they surrounded the City with Walls. This appears to have been the exact period when Dublin first assumed the dignity of a regularly enclosed city.

During two centuries, or more, these unrelenting intruders enjoyed an entire mastery over Dublin; and, by their cruelty to the natives, created an army of volunteers ready to flock around the standard of any foreigner who might deem their City a prize worth contending for. An opportunity of disengaging themselves from the Danish yoke was presented to the oppressed Irish in the year 815, by the arrival of the Normans in the Bay of Dublin: they received, of course, a willing support from the natives, who, although ignorant of the character of the new invaders, preferred any government to that of the tyrannical and barbarous Danes. Thus supported and encouraged, the Normans expelled their rival usurpers, and took possession of the City and its fortifications. The mild features of this new government formed a remarkable contrast to those of the late possessors: these destroyed, with a singular and unaccountable pertinacity,

The names given to the city now called Dublin, appear to have varied much in the progress of time; possibly they correspond with the change of masters, which this place underwent. The following is probably their chronological order: Aschled, Auliana, Eblana, Dubleana, Drum-choll-coil, "The brow of the Hazel Wood," Ath Cliath Dubh-lyn, "The passage of the ford of hurdles across the Black Pool," Bally-ath-Cliath, "The town of the ford of Hurdles. The Welsh called the place Dinas Dulin, "The fort of the Black Pool;" and the Fingalian title was Divelin, "The Black Pool."

every trace and monument of literature and of art, on which they could lay their devastating hands; the Normans, on the contrary, restored, where it could be done, the mutilated pile, protected and encouraged learning and morality, repaired and enlarged all mural defences, and introduced a graceful style of ecclesiastic architecture; this last fact is sufficiently evidenced by the interesting remains of the ancient church of St. Audoens, in Dublin.

This more happy dynasty, however, was permitted to be but of short duration; the inveterate enemy to the peace and cultivation of Ireland once more returned, and threw down the beautiful fabric of the Norman government.* In the year 1002, the accumulated oppressions and grievances, imposed upon the native Irish, became so insupportably severe, that an illustrious and heroic chieftain was enabled to assemble a powerful national fleet and a disciplined army, and to give the savage Dane a signal overthrow in that celebrated engagement, called in history, "the Battle of Clontarf." Never was a contest more nobly fought-never was a victory more dearly purchased. Here the gallant prince Brian Boromhe, seeking to bear away the "spolia opima," fell from his ship into the ocean, riveted in the grasp of the Danish monarch, and both sank nobly into a watery grave. Though this decisive victory nearly extinguished the savage race of the barbarian, yet we find that Mac-Turkill, a bold adventurer of that horde, continued to maintain possession of a part of Dublin called Eastmantown, or Ostmantown, from the Easterling or Dane, and now corruptly Oxmantown; and, growing more confident from uninterruption, he crossed the Black Pool, and raised some buildings on the southern bank .- But now, not only had the City of Dublin, but all Hibernia, to follow and to obey a different destiny. The English had found their way into Ireland invited by the faithless M'Murrough, king of Leinster; and Raymond Le Gros, a powerful English lord, at the head of a large force granted him by king Henry II. besieged and took the City of Dublin. Mac-Turkill fled for refuge to his shipping, but, returning to try the hazard of the fight once more, was slain in battle before the city walls. With the death of this bold prince the Easterling power perished in Ireland, and Dublin, together with the greater part of the Island, soon after acknowledged allegiance to the crown of England, and became incorporated with the empire of Great Britain.

Strongbow, the most successful of all the English adventurers, having espoused Eva, the daughter and heiress of M'Murrough, was declared successor to his throne; and Dublin, consequently, received and acknowledged his authority. But Henry, who had observed with jealousy the rapid strides of this adventurous lord to kingly power, now claimed the Earl's submission and allegiance, and demanded a total surrender of the City of Dublin. The dutiful obedience of this great liege lord to his sovereign induced Henry to visit Ireland in person; and, landing at Waterford, in the year 1172,

Dublin was also known to the Anglo-Saxons, whose king, Edgar, in his charter called "Oswald's Law," dated at Gloncester in the year 964 calla Dublin "nobilissima civitas."

he proceeded to Dublin, where he erected a temporary, wicker-work residence, on the spot where St. Andrew's Church now stands, invited the Irish princes and chieftains to accept the British laws and constitution, and received, in consequence, their conditional surrender. He next summoned a parliamentary assemblage, and introduced English laws, and, in one year from the date of his arrival, granted an advantageous charter to the city of Dublin. In this charter many Bristol merchants were included, whereby a commercial intercourse was opened between the countries, and one step taken towards the obliteration of national distinctions. Henry's charter was the foundation of municipal privileges in Dublin, but that of King John, in 1210, was more full and complete: this prince erected courts of justice, deposited a written abstract of the English laws in the Exchequer at Dublin, and established a mint there also. Henry III. granted the city of Dublin, in fee-farm, to the citizens, at an annual rent of 200 marks. Edward III. made many alterations in the institutions of the two preceding monarchs, and, amongst others, recalled the current money, issued a new coinage, and established four different mints in Dublin at one period. Dublin enjoyed the honour of a royal visit from the unfortunate Richard II. who there received the first intelligence of the invasion of his throne by Henry of Lancaster. The changes consequent upon the Reformation were of course extended to Dublin by King Henry VIII.; he introduced the harp on the reverse of all pieces of money coined in Dublin for the use of Ireland, and he was the first monarch of England who assumed the style of King of Ireland, a title ever since borne by his royal successors.

The municipal government of Dublin consists of a lord mayor, twenty-four aldermen, two sheriffs, and the common-council, or representatives of the different guilds. The clief city officers, in the early ages of this ancient corporation, were called provost and bailiffs, titles exchanged, during the lieutenancy of the Duke of Lancaster, for the more graceful ones of mayor and sheriffs; but it was reserved for Charles II. an especial benefactor of Dublin, to elevate the chief city magistrate to his present dignity of lord mayor. Sir James Bellingham was the first who enjoyed this high civic honor, which was accompanied by a lasting and substantial mark of royal bounty, a pension of five hundred pounds per annum for ever to the city, for the proper maintenance of such a rank and dignity. King Charles also bestowed a beautifully adorned and valuable collar, called, from the form of the principal ornament, "The collar of This splendid present was preserved with pride, and with affection, by the corporation, until the year 1688, when Sir Michael Creagh, then chief magistrate, absconded, carrying the royal gift along with him. King William III. granted a new collar of SS. to the corporation, worth at that period one thousand pounds. This was first worn by Bartholomew Vanhomrigh, father of the lady known to the world under the fictitious name of Vanessa, in the writings of the celebrated Dr. Swift. The delinquency of Sir Michael Creagh has not been forgotten, for he is still regularly summoned, by proclamation, to appear in court, and answer the high charge preferred against him, under pain of outlawry. IRELAND.

The boundaries of ancient Dublin are distinctly laid down in the charter of King John, and the franchises easily ascertained; but it would be quite impossible for a passing visiter or observer, however acute, to discover and connect the ancient enclosures, so much has the city grown beyond its early limits, and so totally are the old embattled walls obliterated and effaced. The plan of the Danish enclosure may be seen laid down on Speed's map, to which no addition appears to have been made, (whether the first Norman descent be fabulous or not,) until the year 1316, when Dublin was invaded by Edward Bruce, the Scot. Commencing at Dublin castle, the old walls crossed the garden of Lucas's coffee-house (the site of the present Royal Exchange) to Dame's-gate, (the extremity of Dame-street.) This gate, the most public and most frequented city entrance, the unfortunate Lord Strafford attempted to widen or remove, but without effect, although it was totally demolished, and with public consent, shortly after his melancholy fall.

In 1641, the space now occupied by Essex-street, Temple Bar, and Crane-lane, was "a slough and strand," on the margin of which, not far from Dame's-gate, stood a little quay* or wharf for mooring small craft. The reign of Charles II. a reign fraught with benefits to Dublin, saw the reclamation of all this strand, the river embanked, and witnessed the crection of a council chamber, and other structures, thereon. In 1675, Izod's tower was demolished, and a new entrance, called in honour of Arthur Capel, then lord lieutenant, Essex-gate, crected in lieu; but this last erection has also retired before the rapid advances of civilization and improved state of society and of government, which supersede the necessity of such futile protections, "nec istis defensoribus (hoc tempus) eget." From Izod's tower the old wall extended in a north-west direction to Newman's Tower, on the banks of the Anna-Liffey, a little westward of the site of the present Essex bridge: the line of defence was thence continued to Case's Tower, (subsequently called the Baker's Hall,) and further westward was connected with an old castle, conspicuous in the real and fictitious history of Dublin, called Proutefort's, and sometimes Fyan's castle. † The Fyans once held high offices in the civic government of Dublin, and William Proutefort was a parliamentary commissioner for the collection of pecuniary subsidies, in the year 1358. In later years, Fyan's castle was used as a state prison.

Here terminated the original and very ancient Danish enclosures, and here also commenced the new walls, built to strengthen and enlarge the city on the approach of

At this quay the learned but ill-fated Archbishop Alan embarked, in a small boat, to escape the fury of Lord Offally's wild adherents, in the year 1534, and, attempting to reach the harbour of Dublin, was blown upon the shore of Clontarf; from whence, escaping to the village of Artane, he sought shelter and concealment for the night, but, being discovered by the insurgents, was cruelly assassinated. The bold young lord, whose filial affection outran his judgment and urged him to rebellion, has been acquitted, by historians, of any participation in this dastardly and cold-blooded murder.

^{*} The scene of a very agreeable novel, lately published, called "Thomas Fitzgerald or the Lord of Offally," is laid principally in this old castle and its vicinity.

Edward Bruce. They extended nearly due west, along the present Merchant's Quay, to to Bridge-gate, an old and remarkable building, standing at the foot of the avenue now called Bridge-street, and fronting the ancient bridge across the Liffey, now succeeded by the elegant structure, in the same place, called after Lord Whitworth. Bridge-gate was a very old and very public entrance to the city, being adjacent to the Corn Market. It was supported by two large and lofty towers, was adorned by a great clock, set up in 1560, by Queen Elizabeth, who re-edified this ancient structure, and placed the royal arms in front, to commemorate the benefit. This wise monarch first erected public clocks in Dublin, in the year 1560, at Dublin Castle, St. Patrick's cathedral, and in the city. From Bridge-gate the new wall was led parallel to the west side of Bridge-street, to the lower end of New-row in Thomas-street, where stood another gate, close by the Cuckold's post,* called Gormund-gate.† The curtain wall connected this last-named entrance with Ormond-gate, which should be the "Geata na Eorlagh" of Harris; and a continuation of the same was led to Newgate, on the summit of the hill.

Whether Newgate is so called from having been the latest erected, or from Newgate prison in London, is uncertain; but it is acknowledged to have been so denominated for 500 years previous to its removal. The old wall from this followed a south-east direction, at the rear of Back-lane, to St. Nicholas Gate. The curtain between the latter place and Newgate supported three towers: the first, little more than a station for a centinel, was called the Watch Tower, it was a low square building, and remains yet tolerably perfect: the second, which was of an octangular form, acquired a leaning position, hence was it usually known by the appellation of "The Hanging Tower:" and the third, adjacent to St. Nicholas Gate, was called the Round Tower, but sometimes the Tower of St. Francis. The last-named entrance was connected with St. Werburgh's Gate by a line of defence parallel to the position now taken by Bride's Alley, and continued to the lower end of Werburgh's-street; issuing thence towards Pool or Le Pole Gate, the line passed between what are now Hoey's-court and Little Ship-street, and completed the circumvallation by its union with Birmingham Tower, in the castle of Dublin. Large portions of this ancient mural fence are still visible, both in the lower castle yard, and at the rear of Little Ship-street.

It is neither necessary nor suitable to revert to the very early and very rude instances of architecture of which Dublin, like other great cities, must have consisted: neither

^{*} Quere: Cucking post, or stool?

[†] Stanihurst and Harris conjecture that this is no other than Ormond Gate, but do not offer any sufficient or satisfactory reason. To us the name "Gormun" appears perfectly correct and intelligible, derived from Gormun or Gorman, woad and wormwood, plants used by dyers. Gormun is a term common to the Gaelic, Irish, and Welsh languages, having the same signification in each; and this gate being on the water's edge, might probably have been used by dyers for the convenience of dipping and wringing out, a conjecture sufficiently justified by the traditional name still in use, of "Wormwood Gate." Again, if this entrance be called Ormond Gate, there will then either be two Ormond Gates, or one entrance must be left "sine nomine."

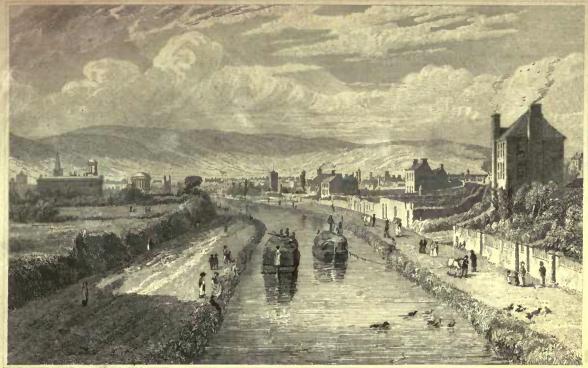
is it requisite to detail the ancient customs of the citizens, their representations of what were called "mysteries,"—the quaint ceremony of riding the franchises, and many other singular customs long past away. We should rather wish to direct public attention to those changes which are of a later date, those effects which are more obvious, and more important to present society, as well to that which is to succeed.

By an inspection of Speed's chart of the city of Dublin, published in 1610, it will be seen, that at that late period there were but twenty streets within, and thirteen without the walls. A most accurate map, after a survey by Rocque, published in 1759, represents an increase of five hundred and sixty-seven avenues; and, in 1821, the number of avenues amounted to 1120, of houses to about 20,000, and the population was estimated at 190,000 souls. Possibly the rapid state of progression, both of population and of habitations, is most distinctly and readily expressed by the preceding brief comparison of the three periods of 1610, 1759, and 1821; the returns of all which periods rest on excellent authorities.

Modern Dublin measures about three English miles in length, by about two and a half in breadth, and is nearly in the form of a parallelogram. It is embraced by two noble lines of artificial navigation, called the Grand and Royal Canals, both communicating with the Anna-Liffey, the river on which the city is situated, and by which it is bisected. There is also a most agreeable ride, called the Circular Road, which nearly surrounds Dublin, and commands many delightful prospects towards the mountains and the bay.

The actual site of Dublin was hadly selected by the ancients, and unwisely preserved by their successors: it was an extensive morass, inundated by the sea on one side, and by the swellings of a capricious mountain-torrent on the other. But the advantages of continuing the capital near this place were so obvious to the English government, who appeared to appreciate fully these words of Elizabeth, in a private letter to Lord Mountjoy, "Dublin is a port not to be overthrown, standing so commodiously for passage out of England," that they resolved to yield to no natural obstructions. Accordingly, at an incalculable expense, the sea has been repelled, and widely extended marshes have been reclaimed, drained, and built on. The unruly torrent has been enclosed for a distance of three miles by lofty and deep laid walls, and the levels of the highways elevated above their former surfaces. In addition to these expensive and Herculean efforts, all old and contracted streets of the ancient city have been succeeded by broad and noble avenues, connecting in some cases the most spacious squares in any British city.

Of these areas the most spacious and beautiful are Stephen's Green, Merrion Square, the College Park, Fitzwilliam, Rutland, and Mountjoy Squares, besides several capacious parks and pleasure grounds attached to different public buildings, and to noblemen's residences. The beneficial consequences to the salubrity of the climate, resulting from the improvement just mentioned, are quite manifest; but the more accurate delineations



Drawn by Geo. Petrie Esq. R.H.A.

DUBLIN, FROM BLAQUIERE BRIDGE, ROYAL CANAL.

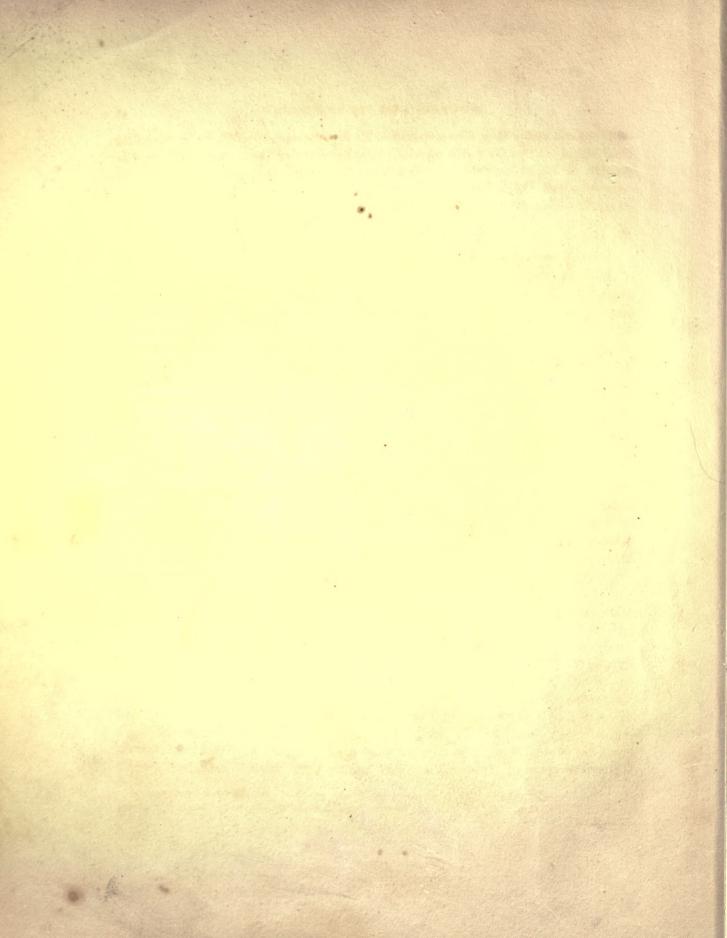
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SARAH'S BRIDGE, ON THE RIVER AND

TO THE RIGHT HON THE LORD USCOUNT PALMERSTON THIS PLANS



of those great works themselves are reserved for their appropriate places in the succeeding Illustrations. There the public avenues, public buildings, and great institutions, shall be carefully and briefly described; nor will their originators appear to have wanted boldness in conception, spirit in execution, or powerful pecuniary means, in the accomplishment of objects of such difficulty, such magnitude, and directed by so much wisdom.

DUBLIN, FROM BLAQUIERE BRIDGE.

The first Illustration portrays the local circumstances of the city of Dublin strongly, distinctly, and in a characteristic manner. The commanding prospect there exhibited, is taken from the high ground at Blaquiere Bridge, which crosses the Royal Canal near to Phibsboro', a little to the north of the city, and probably not very distant from the spot mentioned in our first page, as that from which the patron Saint of Ireland foretold the future importance of Dublin, and conferred on it his benediction. The foreground presents an agreeable and satisfactory view of a branch of that noble still-water navigation, called the "Royal Canal;" the centre is occupied by the clustered assemblage of domestic roofs, of slender and heaven-pointing spires, of lofty turrets, and of noble domes, that now crowd and adorn this early promised city. These numerous objects appear well relieved along the base of the lofty and sombre chain of mountains, which occupies the distance, and forms a beautiful background to the landscape, while an eternal murky cloud of sooty exhalation hangs midway up the mountain-side, and indicates the many busy haunts of men.

The Royal Canal, the most remarkable object in this view of Dublin, is a feature not only very imposing, but, urhappily, also very characteristic of the scale formerly adopted in the execution of public works in Ireland. The portion introduced here is only a lateral cut, half a mile in length, branching from the main trunk, near to a place called the Cross Guns, and extending to the Company's Packet station and Floating-boat Docks, at Glasmanogue and the Broad-Stone. Before reaching their destination, the waters of this branch-canal are conveyed over the high road, near Phibsboro', by a handsome and well-constructed arch called the "Foster Aqueduct,"* built after a design by Mr. Millar. Possibly it may not be irrelevant to introduce here a slight sketch of this useful and magnificent line of inland navigation, which occupies so prominent a position, not only in this precise illustrative view, but even in the statistics of Ireland generally. In 1789, a company was incorporated by Royal Charter, and to them extensive powers were committed. Their object was the collection of subscriptions for the purpose of opening a grand line of canal, from the north side of the city to the upper part of that noble river the Shannon, a distance of eighty-six and a half English miles. In this great length, which

^{*} The following Inscription is graven on both fronts, "Foster Aqueduct," Serus in Cælum redeas diuque," &c.; by which unhappy arrangement the Aqueduct becomes personified, and the compliment therefore ludicrously misapplied.

is terminated at Tarmonbury, or Richmond Harbour, in the county of Longford, an elevation of 307 feet above the sea-level is attained, by means of twenty-six locks; while the descent, on the west side, to the river Shannon, is accomplished by fifteen. The supply of water, which is indeed never-failing, is derived from a natural reservoir, called "Lough Ouil," in the county of Westmeath, an area of about 2856 English acres, whose aqueous resources are altogether internal and independent, being solely supplied by springs. The average height of the surface of this beneficial lake, is about two feet above that of the grand summit level at Coolnakay, and consequently 309 above high-water in Dublin Bay. The too great liberality exercised in the formation of the Royal Canal, rendered the termination of the design unfortunate, and of course unprofitable; and tends, in no remote degree, to engender a disgust towards that useful mode of obtaining funds for the promotion of national works-public subscriptions. Indeed, in this particular case, the imprudence of expending enormous sums of subscribed supplies, and of executing works of an unnecessary magnitude, in anticipation of a wonderfully increased trade, is too clearly demonstrated by a comparison of the two great Irish canals, with the economical, profitable, and sensible systems of water-carriage in England and Wales. The dimensions of the Royal Canal are 24 feet at the bottom, and 44 feet at the surface, having a depth of six feet; the eastern extremity is terminated by a series of floating docks, communicating with the river Liffey, 141 feet in depth, and capable of containing sixty sail; and the western end opens into the river Shannon at Richmond Harbour, already mentioned. In the execution of this extensive design, two errors, of a nature almost fatal, were committed; first, the dimensions were too great for any probable state of commercial prosperity, and should rather have followed than led an improvement of trade; secondly, these two noble canals, originating at Dublin, are carried through nearly the same district, and, for many miles, run nearly parallel: the first error can never be redeemed, but a remedy is suggested for the second, viz. a union of the two main trunks through the medium of Lake Belvidere.

A very considerable trade, both in corn and fuel, is carried on with Dublin by means of the Grand and Royal Canals; and very probably, they may yet render Dublin a most important emporium for the exportation of grain; the barges or boats which navigate both are rated at from forty to sixty tons burden.

Returning again to the consideration of the "local circumstances" of Dublin, as represented in the Illustration or view from the north side, the city there appears to lie below the level of the foreground; and this depression, which exceeds 70 feet, contributes somewhat to shelter its avenues from the northern blast. The westerly winds, which are the most prevalent and injurious, as well as the southerly, are partly interrupted in their attacks by the grand barrier of hills called Mount Venus, Kilmashogue, Garry-Castle, and the Three-Rock Mountain, which appear to form a mural precipice in the distance; while the easterly wind, more kindly to this climate, seldom more than breathes upon its shores.

From this illustration, then, three inferences may be deduced,—the vastness of that line of navigation called the Royal Canal, and the tonnage of the barges which navigate its surface,—the extent and local position of the city itself,—and the romantic and mountainous character of the adjacent country.

SARAH'S BRIDGE.

The poverty of natural inland navigation in this vicinity is amply compensated by the valuable artificial rivers just described; the Anna Liffey, on whose banks the city stands, at time of half-flood is only navigable by small boats, and even then only as far as Sarah's Arch or Island Bridge, the limit of the tide. At the termination of the river navigation, (if it deserve the name of navigation,) and adjacent to the Salmon Fishery belonging to the corporation, one noble elliptic arch spans the Anna Liffey. The whole length of masonry, including the required dead works, is 256 feet, and the carriage-way is thirtyeight feet in breadth. The arch affords a waterway of 104 feet in width, having an altitude, or semiaxis minor, of thirty feet from high-water to the key-stone. appellation of "Sarah's Bridge" was conferred upon this elegant structure in compliment to Sarah, Countess of Westmoreland and Vice-Queen of Ireland, who condescended to lay the first stone of the foundation on the 22d day of June, 1794. A comparison is not unfrequently instituted between this Dublin Rialto and that famous one of Venice, because the chord of Sarah's Bridge, being 104 feet, exceeds that of the Venetian by six feet; but the design of Michael Angelo is clearly preferable, as well from its superior lightness, grace, and elegance, as from its better and more flatly constructed causeway; this is the consequence of suppressing the altitude of his arch, which is only 23 feet: besides, the Rialto was erected 200 years earlier than its Hibernian rival. The design of Sarah's Bridge was supplied by Mr. Stephenson, a native of Scotland.

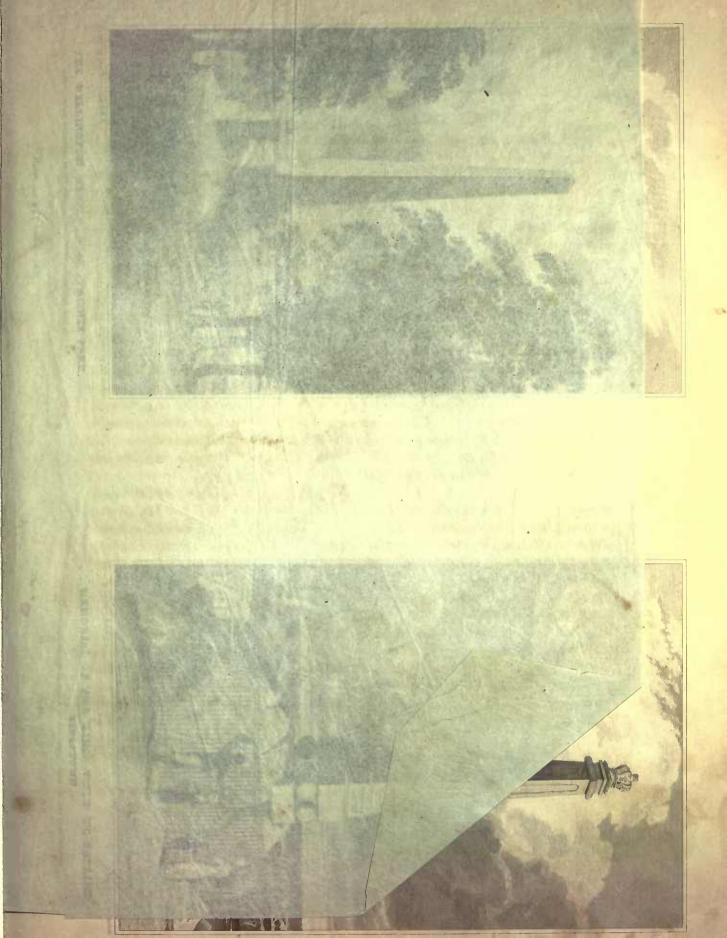
In the county of Glamorgan, however, a very extraordinary instance occurs of a single stone arch, of greater span, and of fairer proportions, than either of those just mentioned, the "Pont-y-Pryd," or Bridge of Beauty, which was thrown across the river Taffè, in that shire, in the year 1755. The arch is a segment of a circle, whose diameter would be 175 feet; its chord measures 140 feet, and its altitude is only thirty-five. This very light and beautiful piece of architecture, which tourists fancifully compare to a rainbow shooting across from bank to bank, is said to have been designed by an obscure country mason, William Edwards, of Eglwysilan. But while such noble efforts of genius continue to deserve the admiration of mankind, it can hardly be said that they continue to command it, so entirely are the greatest works of this class in stone eclipsed by the great arches of cast-iron, and by the wonderful chain suspension bridges, now so readily and so securely made.

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THE WELLINGTON TESTIMONIAL.

Within a distance of half a mile from Sarah's Bridge, and in the enclosure of Phœnix Park, stands the memorial called the "Wellington Testimonial." The inhabitants of Dublin participating, equally with the other countries of Europe, in feelings of grateful acknowledgment to the heroes of Waterloo, determined to express their sense of those courageous deeds and warlike achievements, which will ever occupy a principal place in the history of Great Britain, by the erection of a memorial worthy of the event. Accordingly, subscriptions were contributed, amounting to £26,000, and placed at the disposal of a committee, composed of persons of acknowledged taste and much experience in the fine arts. Designs were furnished by artists from all parts of the united kingdom, for the inspection and adoption of the committee, who also offered premiums for, in their judgment, the six most meritorious. The public were gratified by an inspection of the most approved models, which were exhibited in the gallery of the Royal Dublin Society, the majority appeared to favor the adoption of Mr. Hamilton's very elegant obeliskal design, combining all the advantages of simplicity and of magnitude which the present column possesses; while the man of pure classical taste at once claimed the appropriate model presented by Bowden, and copied from Trajan's Pillar. The most colossal, but least attractive, the design of Mr. Smirke, was however selected by the committee, to whom the public had delegated full power for that purpose.

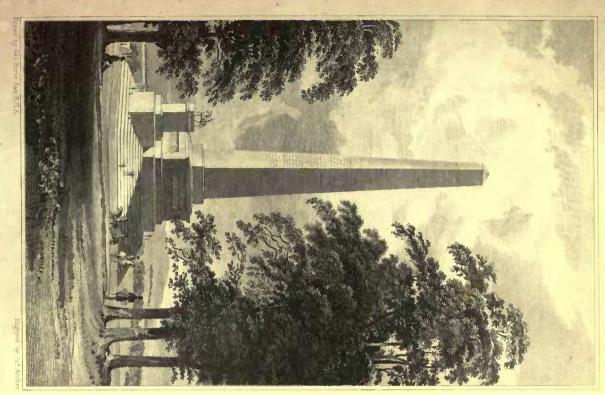
Smirke's design consists of a base formed by four great flights of steps, of inconvenient and gigantic dimensions, ascending to a height of 20 feet. The ground periphery of the base measures 480 feet, and the summit platform supports a square subplinth, 60 feet in periphery by 10 feet in altitude. This again is surmounted by a pedestal 56 feet square by 24 feet in height, from which a truncated pyramidal column, measuring 28 feet round its base, rises to a height of 150 feet above its pedestal, diminishing in the ratio of an inch to a foot in its ascent. The total height of this great obelisk is 205 feet. The principal front, according to the original design, but which is not yet completed, is to be adorned by an equestrian statue of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, dressed in a military costume; for this the pedestal is erected, and stands near the summit of the stair-formed base, entirely detached from the principal column. The pannels of the pedestal of the grand obelisk are intended to be adorned by bas-reliefs of the principal battles won by his Grace, and the names of many of his wellfought fields are carved on the facades of the pyramidal shaft, at equal intervals. The entire of the Memorial is of hewn granite stone, raised in the Dublin Mountains: the situation is very well selected, and was formerly occupied by a salute battery, which was erected there from its commanding position relative to Dublin generally. Indeed, the colossal scale of the Wellington Memorial prohibited its admission within the avenues, or even squares, of the city, nor is this to be regretted. Its present site is remarkable and



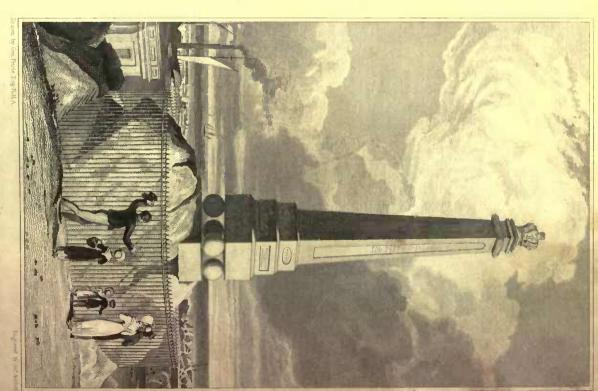
THE WELLINGTON TESTIMONIAL

Without a service of held a mile from Sarah's Bridge, and in the enclosure of Phonix Back, manife the hornismed cultuit the "Wellington Testimonial." The inhabitants of Dunies paramously, equally with the other countries of Europe, in feelings of grateful acknowled beautit to the house of Waterlan, determined to express their sense of those convergence divide and warning achievements, which will over occupy a skincipal place in the bistory of the ext Beltitic. In the evention of a manney of worthy of the event. According v. subscriptions were constributed, amounting to CON OAD, and placed at the disposal of a contained, occasioned of pursons of action stedged there and much experience in the line sets. Designs were hereful a by actions from all parts of the united kingdomy for the inspection and adoption of the manufactor, who also offered premiums for, in their judgment, the six most successful. The public wars goatified by an inspection of the most approved scalely, which was reduced in the vallery of the Hoyal Dulates Society, the majority assessed to be a the adoption of Mr. Hamilton's very elegant obsidikal design, combincapable are not a reservoir structuring and of magnitude while it he present column possesses a while the was at pure resolute toute at them of deal the appropriate model presented he form day not copyed trose Projet a Piller. The proof enterior, the least attractive, the forting of his make in was necessary aslessed by the consumities, be whom the public had Unicipalist had served for than purpage.

charging a damper appropriate of a force formed by four great digital of steps, of incomwhich and plant's consistent, escending to a height of Th Sect. The ground personal of the this commerces will beet, and the comment photheres supports a square subpliedly, oil face or professory by 10 feet to all looks. This again is corresponded by a pedestal 30 feet equals by 90 pert in height, from which a topusioni perensidal column, measuring 38 fore somes as been done to a height of 110 fort shove its pedestal, Crainishing in the ratio of an inch to a fact on its accept. The total height of the great obelisk is 20% feet. The principal front according to the original design, is which is not yet completed, is to be adorsed by an appropriate storage of his Grace the Stake of Welfington, dressed in a military contains for describe poledal is efected, Ill search near the minum of the sair-formed has a state of the lead from the prin-A ration. The parents of the podestel at the post was a second to be added to be added by writers of the prisciper buttles was by by the west of the wellfields are carved on the facules of the special or deal of repost intervals. The of the Memorial is of newn grants was some some and the same attenuation; the the well substituted, and was formerly objected by washing buttery, which was resonanding positive when a serious generally. Esland, the the second problems to street a within the arrates, or a wife to be regressed, and present site is remarkable and



THE WELLINGSON PESTIMONIAL, PHEENIX PARK.



MEMORIAL OF THE KINGS VISIT TO IRELAND,

SCIFULLY LE. CATED TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF

sher, Son & Co London 1832



conspicuous,—around its base, the military forces, stationed in Ireland, are annually assembled, and make a grand display of accomplished discipline and of skilful manœuvre; while the dull, monotonous character of the great pyramid itself is relieved by the agreeable accompaniments of undulating and extensive grounds, intersected by broad and noble avenues, and adorned by picturesque groups of forest trees, through the vistas of which the memorial is occasionally seen in a pleasing and rather imposing aspect.

MEMORIAL OF THE KING'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

The subject of this Illustration partakes somewhat of an historic importance, independently of its possessing a good deal of picturesque effect; the latter is chicfly attributable to its well-chosen position. On the summit of a rude mass of granite rock, with which the southern coast of Dublin Bay is bound, stands a truncated pyramidal column, resting upon four large balls, surmounted by a cushion, on which a Royal Crown is seen resting. The design is simple and unassuming, intended merely to mark the occurrence of a gratifying event in history—the Visit of his Majesty to Dublin, and his Embarkation at that precise place. The fronts of the pyramidal shaft are decorated with sunk pannels, on one of which is graven the following inscription:

TO COMMEMORATE THE VISIT OF THE KING TO THIS PART OF HIS DOMINIONS, AND TO RECORD, THAT ON THE THIRD OF SEPTEMBER, 1821,

HIS MAJESTY IN PERSON GRACIOUSLY NAMED THIS ASYLUM
HARBOUR "THE ROYAL HARBOUR OF GEORGE THE FOURTH," AND ON THE SAME
DAY EMBARKED FROM HENCE.

EARL TALBOT. LORD LIEUTENANT.

ERECTED 1823.

On the other pannels are inscribed the names of Marquess Wellesley, who succeeded Lord Talbot in the government of Ireland, and during whose Lieutenancy the Column was set up; of the Harbour Commissioners; and that of John Rennie, Esq., the Engineer of the works; while one of the pannels of the plinth is filled with these words,

FIRST STONE OF THE EAST PIER LAID BY HIS EXCELLENCY EARL WHITWORTH, LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND, ON THE 31st OF MAY, 1817.

The column and its accompaniments are composed of the beautiful granite before mentioned, and enclosed by a handsome, oval-formed railing of iron. The little figures in the foreground, sufficiently declare the height of the Pyramid to be about thirty feet, and the critic will readily detect the too great magnitude of the Crown upon the summit. In the distance is seen the entrance into the Bay of Dublin, enlivened by the passing of steam-boats; and close to the foot of the Memorial, may be observed the small building containing the tubes and apparatus for supplying ships' boats with fresh water.

VIGNETTE.—HOWTH LIGHT-HOUSE, FROM THE NEEDLES.

Few subjects can be more sublime and grand than the present Illustration, under the circumstances and point of view in which it is here represented. A vista, formed by a great chasm amid the rocks, discloses to the view the lofty promontory called the Baily, starting precipitously from the water, and having its narrow summit crowned by a beautiful tower, supporting a great lantern with an encircling gallery.—The character of "The Needles" is naturally sublime: the intervening sea between them and the light-house always presents an agitated surface; and the little bold peninsula itself, exposes a series of rocky, steep, and inaccessible cliffs. The cross light introduced into the view, very happily relieves the light-house and its rocky pedestal upon a dark, angry, and characteristic sky.

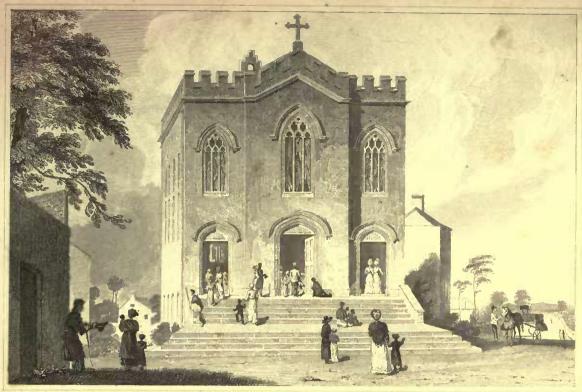
The Howth Light, as it was usually styled, stood on the north side of the hill, at an elevation of 300 feet or more above sea-level, owing to which circumstance it was frequently involved in clouds and mist, while lower stations were clear and defined. This occasioned the erection of the interesting and picturesque object, the chief feature of the Illustration, called the Baily Light.

The Baily is a perpendicular rock, nearly insulated, whose vertex is elevated one hundred and ten feet above high-water mark: it stands on the north side of Dublin Bay, two miles north of the sand-bank, on which the Burford man-of-war was wrecked in 1770, et cui nomen dedit, and on which the Apollo frigate struck, at the period of the King's visit to Ireland in 1821.

The light-house, erected by the Ballast Board of Dublin, is a substantial edifice, in the form of a frustrated cone, supporting a lantern, which exhibits a fixed bright light. The illumination is produced by a set of reflectors ground to the parabolic form, in the foci of which, large oil lamps are placed. This is the system now generally adopted by the Trinity-house in all their recently erected light-houses.

ST. PETER'S CHAPEL AND FREE-SCHOOLS.

This pretty, modern building is one of the many handsome religious edifices, which are annually erecting round the City of DUBLIN by all denominations of Christians. Since

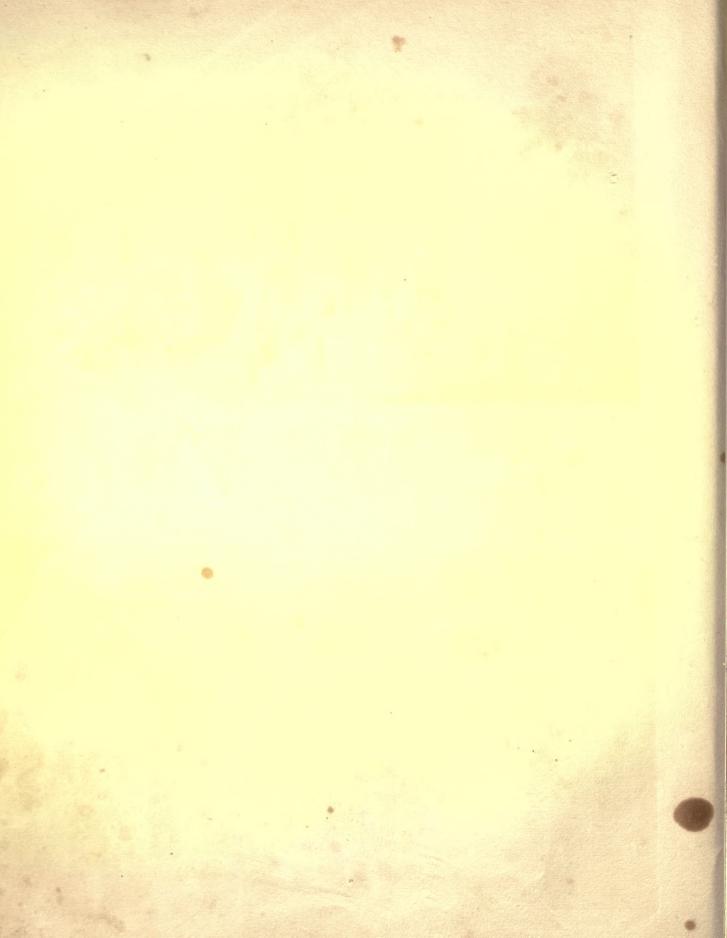


Drawn by Geo Petrie Esq R H.A

ST PETERS R.C. CHAPEL & FREE LUMOOLS, SILCOLAR ROAD, PR ISHOLOUGH



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the year 1747, Roman Catholic places of worship have increased more rapidly than those of any other religious professors, having been prohibited previous to that date, and the removal of that restriction has much contributed to the improvement and beautifying of the Capital and Metropolitan County.

St. Peter's Chapel stands at the divergence of the New Cabra Avenue, and the beautiful and fashionable ride to Phœnix Park, called "the North Circular Road." The Chapel consists of a Porch and Chancel eighty feet in length, by forty in breadth, very neatly and unostentatiously finished. The exterior is in Milner's second order of Gothic Architecture, very correctly executed, and built of the impure lime-stone found in the County of Dublin. The floor of the Chapel is much elevated above the exterior surface, which gives an opportunity of introducing a beautiful flight of steps, with broad landings in front, and admits of a spacious apartment beneath, used as a free-school, where the poor children of the district are educated. At one side of the chapel a vehicle peculiar to Ireland, and called an "Outside Car," is represented; and at the other, a character with which Ireland is unhappily too familiar, the mendicant, catches the attention.

COLLEGE STREET,

one of the most spacious avenues in Dublin, commands a view also of one of the greatest thoroughfares, its own intersection with Westmoreland Street and College Green. The centre of the View is occupied by the Eastern Portico of the Bank of Ireland, formerly the entrance to the House of Lords, having on its left the ornamented screen connecting this Portico with the grand or principal front in College Green.—The Eastern Portico is a very light, chaste, and beautiful colonnade, consisting of six elegant and lofty columns, of the Corinthian order, supporting a plain entablature, and surmounted by a graceful pediment. On the apex of the pediment rests a statue of Fortitude, having Justice on her right hand, and Liberty on her left. The ornamental parts of this classic front are of Portland stone; the retired parts, of the durable granite quarried in the vicinity of Dublin. The design, of the Portico alone, was supplied by the late James Gandon, and it was erected in the year 1785, at an expense of £25,000.—To the right of the Eastern Portico of the Bank, and ranging with the dwelling-houses of College Street, is the Gallery of the Royal Irish Institution, established in 1813, "for the encouragement and promotion of the Fine Arts in Ireland." The elevation is unaffected and pleasing; it consists of two stories, a basement, ornamented with rusticated masonry, pierced by two circular-headed windows, and by an entrance way,-and an upper story, decorated with four plain pilasters, supporting a continued entablature: the spaces intermediate between the pilasters are occupied by niches decorated with architraves and dressings. The interior consists of an entrance-hall, board-room, and keepers' apartments, on the basement story, and of one octagonal Gallery, lighted by a spacious lantern, on the story

above. Frederick Darley, Esq. furnished the design after which the Gallery was erected, in 1827; and the first exhibition held here, which was in the year 1829, fully justified the excellence of his judgment in the mode of admitting light on the walls.

The opposite side of College Street is occupied by the dark and lofty wall which encloses the College Chambers—an occasional tree droops its branches across the pathway—and one of the lofty pavilions of the grand front of the University just rears its head above the foliage.

POST-OFFICE, DUBLIN.

The General Post-Office of Dublin is one of the most remarkable edifices in that beautiful city, both for the elegance of its design, and the happy choice of its position. A spectator placed at the southern corner of Earl-street, in Sackville-street, sees the front elevation of this noble edifice finely thrown into perspective; while the long, unbroken line of Henry-street is excluded by the heavy, massive pedestal of Nelson's Pillar, which just then interposes on the left; the vast breadth of Sackville-street, the noblest city-avenue in Europe, is expanded—enlivened by the continual passing of fashionable loungers, and fashionable equipages, in addition to the bustle usually attendant upon the arrival and despatch of Mail Coaches at the Post-Office of a capital city.

The building, since converted into "Home's Royal Arcade," on the south side of College Green, was formerly the General Post-Office of Ireland: want of accommodation, and the enormous expense of procuring it in that immediate neighbourhood, occasioned the erection of the present noble structure in Sackville-street. It is built after a design, which is universally admired, of the late F. Johnston, Esq., many years architect to the Board of Works, and the Founder and President of the Royal Hibernian Academy. The front elevation consists of a portico and wings; the former eighty feet in length, the latter seventy feet each. The portico is truly noble, it is thrown entirely across the footway, without the aid of lateral columns, and consists of six stately pillars of the Ionic order, measuring four fect six inches in diameter, supporting an entablature, the frieze of which is enriched by the device of the wild-honeysuckle, beautifully executed, and in high relief. Above the entablature lies the pediment, enclosed by a rich cornice, and bearing the royal arms in the tympanum. Three well-finished, allegorical statues, ornament the acroceteria: Hibernia, with her shield and spear, occupies the centre; Mercury and Fidelity possess the right and left.—Beneath the portico are five circular-headed cells, admitting to the receivers and public offices, and above is a range of windows, corresponding, and enriched with architraves. The wings are less ornamented than the centre; the basement, which is rusticated, supports two stories, above the uppermost of which a deep block cornice projects, the support of a handsome massive balustrade, while it is itself supported by a plain entablature, continued round the north and south fronts.



Drawn by Oco Petric Esq R.H.A

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Drawn by Geo Petrie, Esq R.H.A.

Engraved by Rich Winkles



The agreeable spectacle, with which the Londoner is familiar, the despatch of the Mails at evening, has been deprived of its interest in Dublin, by an arrangement, in which security alone was consulted: the coaches are admitted into a court-yard within the building, by a gate in the south front; and, having received the letter-bags, are dismissed, singly, through the gate of egress in the north.

STRONGBOW'S MONUMENT.

The ancient Monument of Richard, surnamed Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, Chepstow, Strigul, and Ogny, stands on the north side of the great aisle of Christ Church, Dublin. He was the first invader of Ireland, a brave warrior, and a wise politician. He landed in Ireland about the year 1169, married the daughter of an Irish king, and succeeded to the government of the province of Leinster. He died in the year 1177, and was interred, with much ceremony and solemnity, in the vaults of Christ Church. His Monument consists of two parts, the more perfect, is the figure of a knight clad in armour, bearing his shield on his left arm, and having his sword sheathed: the armorial bearings are three crosses; and, as far as the injured state of the head will allow a conclusion to be drawn, the vizor was down. This figure, which is entire, reclines upon a square torus, about three feet in height. On the left of the recumbent knight, which is supposed to be the Monument of Earl Richard, is a half figure, recumbent also upon a torus of like form; though much mutilated, it may be distinctly observed that the hands are placed upon the abdomen, as if endeavouring to compress it. Of this curious figure, and its strange attitude, there are two explanations offered: the first, that it is the effigy of Eva, the daughter of Macmurrough, and wife of Strongbow, and that its dilapidated appearance is owing to the injury it sustained by the falling of the roof and nave of the Cathedral, in 1562. That this latter event did happen, is proved sufficiently by the following Inscription, which appears upon a tablet, immediately above the tomb of Strongbow.

THE: RIGHT: HONORABLE: T: ERL:

OF: SVSSEX: LEVTNT: THIS: WAL:

FEL: DOWN: IN: AN: 1562. THE:

BILDING: OF: THIS: WAL: WAS: IN: AN: 1562.

But there is not any notice here of the injury sustained by the Monument. The second explanation is given by Stanihurst, the historian, who assures us, that Strongbow granted his only son, then a youth, permission to engage with the enemy, on this condition, that, if unsuccessful, his life should be the forfeit; the son, having accepted the terms, made a hasty charge upon the Irish, and was very speedily repulsed with loss. Immediately he fled into his father's presence, and, prostrating himself before him, prayed for mercy and

IRELAND.

for pardon; but, says Stanihurst, "Parens ira excanduit, et unicum filium, districto ense, adeo violenter subter umbilicum secuit, ut viscera et exta ab adolescentis alvo, sanguinem miserabiliter stillantia, profluerant: atque ita confectus et saucius vitam dimisit."

This passage fully explains the meaning of the half-length figure; neither does it appear to have been broken, but is finished quite round with as much accuracy as the full length figure of Strongbow which lies by its side.

DUBLIN FROM *PHŒNIX PARK.

There is a great variety of agreeable scenery to be found in the Park. The grounds are naturally of a graceful undulating character. Many pleasant glens and deep dells, overshadowed by the weeping ash and birch, and by various forest trees, occupy the northern side, while the centre is spread out into great level areas, encompassed occasionally by noble full-grown elms and limes, disposed in judicious groups, and picturesquely clustered, and the noble vistas, through which the public avenues pass, remind the visiter sometimes of Windsor forest.—The supply of water is but small: however, art has assisted in alleviating the grievance, by the detention of what nature does bestow, in two large pools, called the Upper and Lower Ponds. These artificial lakes are tolerably extensive, of considerable depth, well supplied with fish, and are adorned by gracefully sloping banks planted with shrubs and trees, with occasionally a cottage or a moss-house hanging over the margin.

The distant views, or Off-skips, from Phœnix Park, are particularly grand; to the south, the high grounds of Kilmainham, many villas, and part of the City suburbs, backed by the lofty and beautiful mountains of Wicklow, form a very sublime scene—while to the East, the Liffey is seen winding her silvery course beneath the Rialto of Dublin, then passing away from view beneath the Royal bridge, amongst dense masses of building, "where the murmuring of her waters is unheeded;" while the middle distance and background of the picture are occupied by the roof, the tower, the spire, the dome, and by all those monuments of vanity and of ambition, with which the abodes of "man, proud man," are ever replete.

Our foreground is a fine specimen of the broken wavy surface which beautifies the Park: a keeper's lodge lies below the rugged bank in the centre, and the Wellington Memorial stands on the summit of a commanding eminence on the left. Sarah's Arch is no where so beautiful or so conspicuous, embracing the whole surface of the river, having the barracks of "Island Bridge" on the right, above which the steeple of the Royal

.

^{*} The derivation of the term Phoenix has perplexed the antiquarian. It is supposed, by some, to have been given by the Knights Templars, placed by Strongbow in the Priory of Kilmainham, in 1174, referring to their Phoenician connexion.—Others derive it from Phoenian, a seat of learning: but it is, more probably, derived from Fion-uisg (Finisk) signifying "fenny water," the precise character of the Phoenix Spa, which springs out of a fen or marsh in the Park.





Hospital, a noble specimen of the masterly genius of Sir Christopher Wren, raises its delicate form. To the east again, and beyond the woods of the Hospital, are seen the lofty spire of St. Patrick's Cathedral, the gigantic Windmill, built by Mr. Costelloe, at the rear of Thomas-street, the steeples of St. Audoens, and of St. Nicholas: and, in the remote distance, the noble Dome of the Four Courts appears towering above the surrounding roofs, having the ancient steeple of St. Michans on its left.

There are several positions on the north and north-west sides of the City, whence more extensive views of Dublin may be had, but they are too remote to be satisfactory to one unacquainted with the various objects in the panoramic scene, and incapable of being managed by the pencil.

GREAT COURT-YARD, DUBLIN CASTLE.

The ancient Castle of Dublin was built by Henry de Londres, Archbishop of Dublin, in the year 1220, and converted into a Vice-regal Palace by Queen Elizabeth, in 1560. The present arrangement consists of two distinct parts. "The lower Castle-Yard," which contains the old Treasury, Chapel, Ordnance offices, &c.; and the upper Castle-yard, or Great Court, in which are the apartments of the Lord Lieutenant, Chief Secretary, &c. This latter is a spacious quadrangle 280 feet in length by 130 in breadth, surrounded by stately buildings, and ornamented by noble archways, for ingress and egress on public occasions. To the right hand of a spectator, just entering the Court from the Lower Castle-yard, stand the offices and apartments of the Secretary of State, near to which is seen, in the Illustration, a troop of Lancers, preparing to relieve guard; a duty performed daily in this Court, with much ceremony, and affording a very interesting spectacle. Adjacent to this last-mentioned building is the grand entrance from Cork-hill, a spacious archway of rusticated masonry, on the summit of which rests a statue of Justice, of whom it was wittily observed by the late Dr. Barret, the learned head of Carlow College,

"Statue of Justice!—mark well her station, Her face to the Castle, her back to the Nation."

The centre of the right side is adorned by a graceful building, called the "Bedford Tower:" its basement, a rusticated open arcade, supports a pretty loggia of the Ionic order, having a pediment with a plain tympanum above. A very graceful octagonal lantern rises from the roof, pierced by circular-headed windows, ornamented with highly enriched architraves, and adorned with elegant Corinthian pilasters. A dome of easy convergence crowns the lantern, and from its summit the Union flag is hoisted on all occasions of public rejoicing:—a corresponding gate is erected at the other side of Bedford tower, having a statue of Fortitude on its summit, which, as well as the figure of Justice before mentioned, was executed by Van Nost.

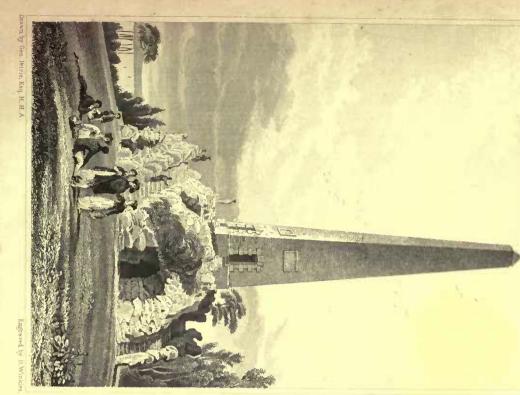
The remote end of the Court is occupied by a range of buildings, in uniformity with the State apartments on the left, and appropriated to the accommodation of his Excellency's household; while the steeple of St. Werburgh's just peeps over the roof, near to the centre. St. Werburgh's once boasted a very graceful spire, but the steeple having suddenly exhibited some marks of decay, or rather of impotence, the parishioners could never be induced to hearken to any proposition for its preservation, and so ordered the spire to be taken down, to relieve the weight.

The left side of the great court comprises the suite of state apartments, and also the private residence of the Viceroy. The central building, which projects about twelve feet, is supported by a colonnade of Doric pillars, continued along a deep loggia, leading to the Presence Chamber—to St. Patrick's Hall—and to the other noble apartments of this spacious palace. His gracious Majesty held a court here in 1821, during his visit to this part of his dominions.

At eleven in the forenoon, during the summer half year, and at four in the afternoon, in the winter season, the guard of honor, attached to the Castle, is relieved by a company of infantry and of cavalry from the Royal Barracks. During the delay of placing the sentinels, the band, stationed near the great gas-light pillar, and immediately before the windows of his Excellency's apartments, perform a variety of airs, to the great gratification of the fashionable visiters, who usually promenade the court during this agreeable spectacle.

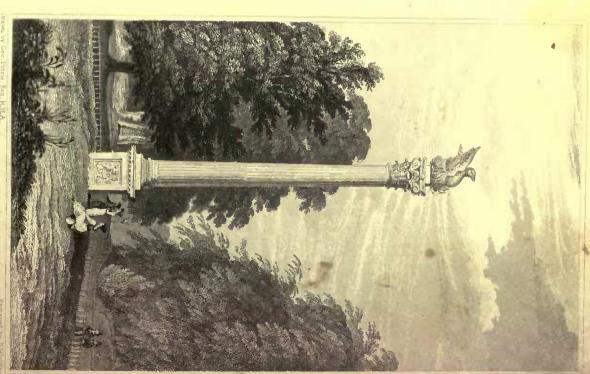
OBELISK, AT NEWTOWN PARK, COUNTY DUBLIN.

The year 1742 is marked in the history of Dublin, by the existence of poverty and famine amongst the lower classes, which spread to a calamitous extent. Many charitable individuals applied their best exertions, and contributed munificent sums, to relieve the distresses of the afflicted poor of the Metropolis and its vicinity; but, probably, none so nobly as Sir Pigot Piers and Col. Mapas. The latter erected the little obelisk upon Loftus-hill, near to Killiney, and cut a broad carriage-way to the summit, solely for the purpose of employing the poor and famishing people: while Sir Pigot Piers designed and built the beautiful Column, the subject of our View. In the demesne of Newtown Park, adjacent to Kingstown and Black-rock, and in a delightful, romantic, and admired neighbourhood, stands this beautiful Monument to Charity. The pedestal is formed of rock-work, now clothed with liehens, having a dark grotto or cave within. Four flights of steps wind through the rude masonry, and conduct to the foot of a beautiful, delicate, pyramidal column, fifty feet in height, tapering gracefully to its summit. A small apartment in the base of the pyramid is entered by four door-ways, opening to the resting-place above the rock-work, but there is no provision made for an ascent to the top. The seenery around is of a rich and cultivated character, as Newtown Park is itself encircled by the noblest demesnes in the county of Dublin.

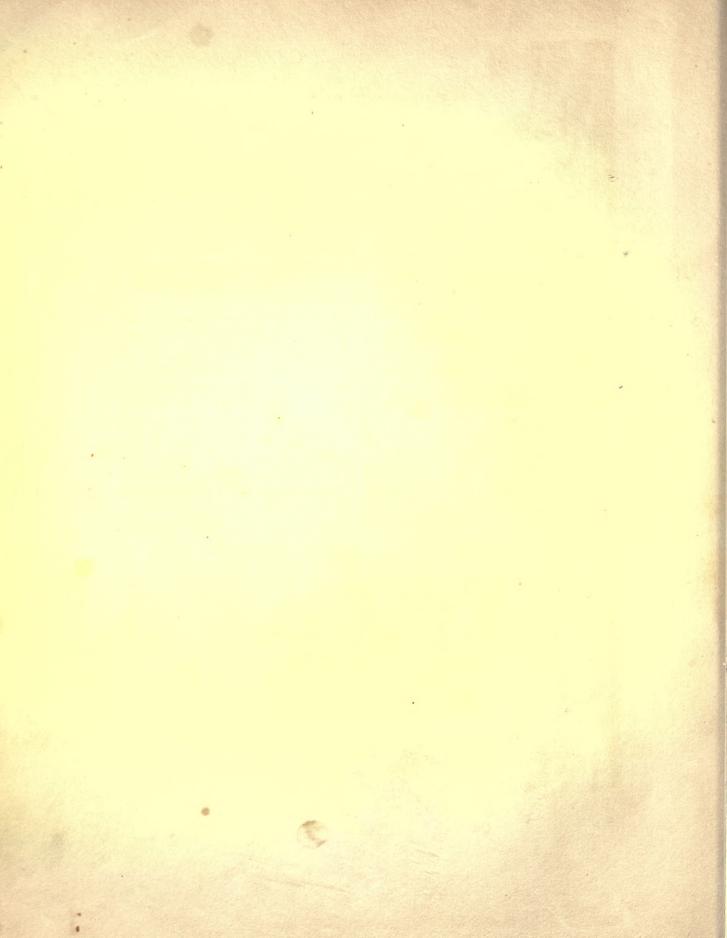


OBBLISK, AT NEWTOWN-PARK, COUNTY, DUBLIN.
RESPRCTFULLY INSCRIBED TO GRAIDS CHANNEY SWAN, ESQ

LARIE ERECE M



THE PROBRES PILLSAR, PROBLEM OF CHRICKRELATE
SERECTED 1745. BY PHILLP DORMER STANHOPE EARL OF CHRICKRELATE
Fisher, Sen & C. London, 1832



PHŒNIX COLUMN.

The spacious area usually called the Phoenix Park, contains several other objects, both of interest and of beauty: amongst the latter, the elegant Corinthian Pillar, erected by Lord Chesterfield, is probably the most attractive. The final enclosure, and elegant arrangements, of this extensive public demesne, were completed during the government of Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield, about the year 1747. The graceful pillar. which occupies the centre of our Illustration, was erected in that year, by his Excellency, at his own expense, and the grounds and adjacent plantations embellished, laid out, and perfected by that spirited Viceroy, and man of accomplished taste. The Phænix Column, possibly a design of his Lordship's, or probably supplied by Mr. Penrose, then architect to the Board of Works, consists of a base and pedestal, five feet in height, the latter adorned with sunken tablets, supporting a shaft and capital measuring twenty-feet, the whole surmounted by a Phœnix, which gives an additional height of five feet, making the total elevation of the column to be thirty feet. The pillar is composed entirely of Portland stone, the shaft being fluted for its whole length; nor were the square tile of Callimachus, and his beautiful Acanthus, ever more gracefully expressed than in the volutes and leaves of this graceful capital. The Phœnix, so famed in fabulous history, is seen placed in the centre of its funcreal pile, and, by the wafting of its outspread wings, hastening the suicidal act, which the ancients tell us is the only mode whereby its species is perpetuated. The tablets, in the east and west sides of the pedestal, are engraven with the following Latin inscriptions,

CIVIVM OBLECTAMENTO
CAMPVM RVDEM ET INCVLTVM
ORNARI IVSSIT
PHILIPPVS STANHOPE
COMES DE CHESTERFIELD
PROREX.

1MPENSIS SVIS POSVIT
PHILIPPVS STANHOPE, COMES
DE CHESTERFIELD, PROREX.

On the north side are carved the crest and arms of the Stanhopes, in relief, and on the south of the Pedestal is this sentence, in allusion to the Phœnix,

NVNC POSITIS NOVUS EXUVIIS, "So shines, renewed in youth, &c."

E. 2.-473.

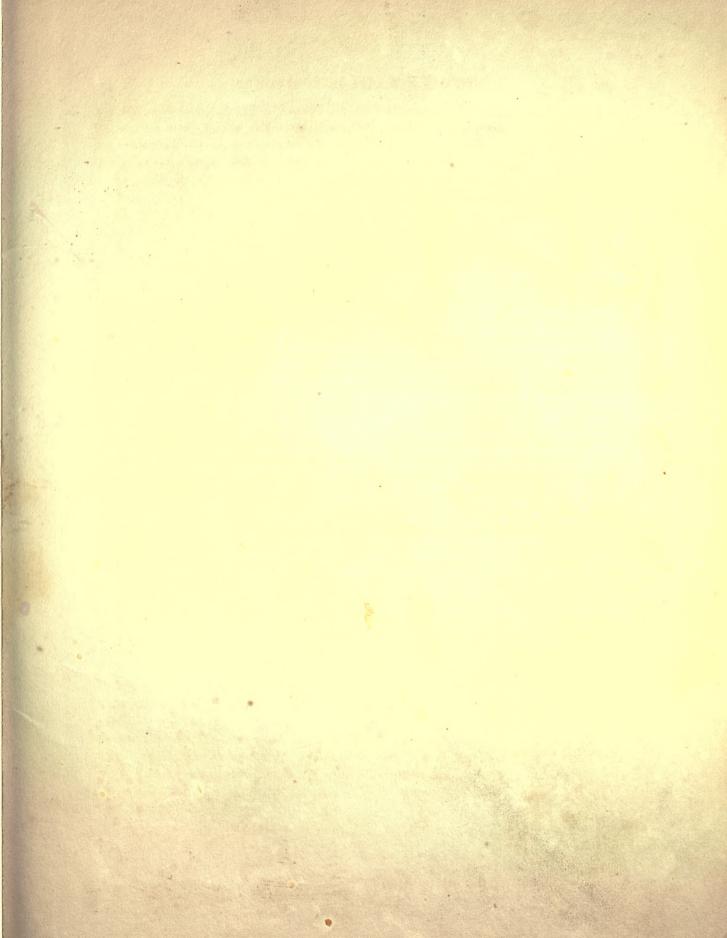
These inscriptions are all much effaced, arising from the perishable quality of the stone, as well as from the natural decay of time. The column itself was prostrated by the wind, in the lieutenancy of Lord Talbot, but immediately re-erected. A handsome IRELAND.

oval-formed balustrade encloses the area from the centre of which the pillar rises, while a broad public avenue encircles the whole. Around, on every side, noble full-grown trees, of luxuriant growth and stately proportions, overshadow the little tranquil enclosure, and add much to the shade and closeness of this elegant and cultivated sylvan scene. From this small rustic amphitheatre, egress is permitted, through several fine vistas, leading to the Viceregal and other Lodges in the Park.

VICEREGAL LODGE, PHŒNIX PARK.

The most extensive and beautiful of the enclosed demesnes in the Phœnix Park, is that appropriated as the summer residence of the Viceroy of Ireland. The building is spacious, and sufficiently architectural; the principal front consists of a centre and wings, the former a noble portico of the Ionic order, supporting a plain pediment of graceful proportions, the latter, perfectly plain, with the exception of six ornamented pannels inserted between the upper and the basement stories. It is very singular, that such an agreeable and unassuming elevation could have been the result of so many alterations, and by so many different hands. The original mansion, the central portion of the present Lodge, was a simple brick building, erected by the Right Hon. Nathaniel Clements, ancestor of the Earl of Leitrim, in 1784, from whom it was purchased by the Crown. The present Earl of Hardwicke, when lord licutenant of Ireland, added the wings, which contain the principal apartments in the Lodge, in the year 1802. The Duke of Richmond, in 1808, caused the north portico to be erected, a heavy structure of the Doric order: but, it was reserved for Lord Whitworth to embellish the whole by the addition of the beautiful, light Ionic colonnade, that stands prominent in the centre of the south front, the design of which was suggested by the late eminent architect F. Johnston, Esq. In 1821, his gracious Majesty, during his sojourn in Ireland, made this Lodge his constant residence, though he held his court at Dublin Castle, since which period it is most generally styled the Royal Lodge. The pleasure-grounds are very extensive, and highly improved: they contain two spacious ponds well-stocked with trout, tench, carp, and pike; several noble gardens and orchards; many delightful rides through shrubberies and plantations; and, including what is considered to be his excellency's demesne, occupy an area of one hundred and sixty-one English acres. Around the south front we see lofty limes, and elms of stately and picturesque forms, between which, distant views of the Wicklow and Dublin mountains are occasionally presented; while the foreground and middle distance of the View from the Lodge and its pleasure-grounds, are occupied by a spacious area, broken and diversified by an undulating surface, and by a variety of luxuriant forest trees. The demesne of the Royal Lodge is entered between two gate-lodges of a very elegant and chaste design, where guards of honor are always placed; those, as well as the noble gates of entrance in Park-gate street, were erected by command of the late Duke of Richmond.

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Engraved by T. Higham

THE BUILD STREET, LUBLICE, ST. ST. T.CETT.



TERRENURE, (County of Dublin,)

in a trade on territory and relating and relating

the seat of F. Bourne, Esq. is situated at the distance of three English miles from the Castle of Dublin, and within one mile of the romantic village of Rathfarnham. The origin or derivation of the name is uncertain; it may signify either a generous soil, or a territorial boundary; or, those who are fond of indulging in fanciful derivations, may, without overstraining, discover meanings totally different: to us, the first-mentioned here is sufficiently satisfactory. The house, which is capacious and elegant, was erected by Robert Shaw, Esq. father of the present Sir Robert Shaw, Bart., representative of the city of Dublin, in the Imperial Parliament, for upwards of twenty-five years; upon the union of the family of Wilkinson with that of Sir Robert Shaw, Terrenure was deserted, for the noble demesne and mansion of Bushy Park, where Sir Robert and his family at present reside; while Terrenure, after having been occupied by Mr. Taafe, a gentleman of considerable fortune, passed into the hands of its present wealthy proprietor. The demesne, covering about fifty English acres, is extremely elegant, and judiciously improved. In front of the mansion is seen a lawn gradually sloping to the margin of a beautiful artificial lake, whose surface is enlivened by the passage of swans and various aquatic birds, and an occasional barge, with its gay and happy voyagers, steering for some of the little wood-grown islets that slumber on the tranquil surface of the waters. The plantations and woods of Terrenure are rich and luxuriant; the beech-tree in particular is here found in forms the most picturesque. The neighbourhood has always been a favourite one; containing in its immediate vicinity, Lord Ely's Castle, the extensive grounds of Bushy Park, the ancient mansion of Temple-Oge, and many others of great elegance and attraction.

THE KING'S BRIDGE.

The name of this "Illustration" at once suggests its object. The inhabitants of Dublin, fully sensible of his Majesty's gracious condescension in honouring their city by his royal presence and residence, in the year 1821, determined to mark so great an event in the history of their ancient city, by some commemorative architectural structure. Subscriptions were quickly and gladly contributed, and a committee elected for the management and disposal of their amount. When a sufficient sum for the erection of a suitable testimonial was subscribed, the committee of management submitted the sentiments of their fellow-citizens to his Majesty, who was pleased to express a desire, that the amount of the voluntary subscription of his attached Irish subjects, should be expended in the construction of a handsome bridge across the river Liffey, opening a communication between the military road and the principal entrance to the Phœnix Park.

The former approach to this noble, extensive, and pictures que scene, was so inconvenient and offensive, that the citizens of Dublin were, in a great measure, deprived of the enjoyment of its beauties.

The committee were urged to the execution of a suggestion so judicious, both by a sense of duty and an admiration of its merit, and, having advertised for designs, were promptly supplied with many, and with excellent ones, by the architects of Dublin. These plans were respectfully submitted to his Majesty's inspection, who was graciously pleased to approve of the design of George Papworth, Esq. architect, after which the King's Bridge has been constructed by Mr. Robinson, the proprietor of the Phœnix Iron Works, with whom the committee contracted for its erection.

The first stone of the foundation was laid by the Most Noble the Marquess Wellesley, then lord lieutenant of Ireland, on the 12th day of December, 1827. The trowel, which was handed to him on the occasion by the Hon. and Rev. John Pomeroy, was presented to the committee by Alderman West, of the city of Dublin, and is a specimen of exquisite workmanship, and is of a very costly description.

There is a copper plate inserted in the stone, on which is engraved the following Inscription :-

> ON THE 12TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1827, HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE RICHARD MARQUESS WELLESLEY, KNIGHT OF THE GARTER, LORD-LIEUTENANT GENERAL. AND

GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND, LAID THE FIRST STONE OF THIS BRIDGE, ERECTED BY SUBSCRIPTION, AS A NATIONAL TESTIMONIAL,

IN COMMEMORATION OF THE MOST GRACIOUS VISIT OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FOURTH TO IRELAND,

ON THE 12TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1821.

GEORGE PAPWORTH, ESQ.

SIR ABRAHAM BRADLEY KING, BART.

ARCHITECT. MR. RICHARD ROBINSON,

CHAIRMAN OF THE MANAGING COMMITTEE. THE HONBLE. AND REVD. JOHN POMEROY,

OF THE ROYAL PHŒNIX IRON WORKS,

CONTRACTOR.

After the ceremony of laying the first stone was concluded, his Excellency named the future structure the King's Bridge, while the surrounding multitude demonstrated their affection for their Sovereign by the most hearty and enthusiastic cheering. We have



Drawn by George Petrie Esq" R.H.A.

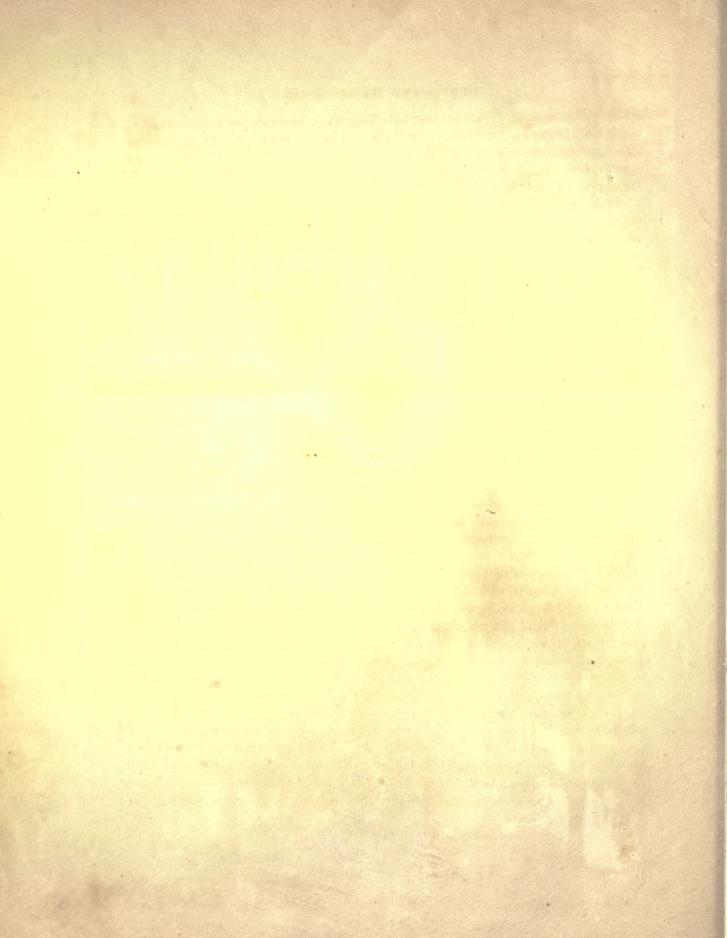
Ingraved . B. Vimiles

BAME OF IRELAND, DUBLIN, SOUTH PORTICO.



Trawn by George Petrie, Esq. R.H. A

ingraved by B Winstes



chosen to represent the King's Bridge, in the West View, at the supposed moment of its completion, having the woods of the Royal Hospital in the distance, with its slender little spire just peeping over them; and in the East View, the long line of the Royal Barracks appears, extending from the centre into the remote distance, affording an idea of the extraordinary magnitude of their accommodation.

If the intended opening, from Pembroke Quay to the King's Bridge, be accomplished, the position of the Royal Barracks will become truly grand, and the effect upon the scenery around the Bridge uncommonly fine.

THE BANK OF IRELAND.

The magnificent edifice, the subject of the "Illustration," is not only the finest building in Dublin, but may be classed with the noblest structures in Great Britain: its elevation, which shall be described presently, is truly noble, and an area of one acre and a half is completely occupied by the great mass of the building. The grand colonnade in front, commanding the view of College Green, was the front of the original Parliament House, commenced in the year 1729, after a design by Mr. Penrose, architect to the Board of Works, and the foundation-stone was laid by his excellency Lord Carteret, then lord-lieutenant of Ireland. This splendid and spacious Portico occupied ten years in assuming its present majestic appearance. The chief public apartments constructed within, were, the House of Commons, a beautiful rotunda, since totally obliterated, and succeeded by the present Cash-office; and the House of Lords, which still retains its original elegant form and decorations.

The principal or North Front, which is represented in our View, consists of a lofty colonnade, extending one hundred and forty-seven feet in length, and measuring thirty in breadth or depth. The columns are Ionic, and support a plain but elegant cornice and entablature. The four central columns advance, and give support to a pediment, whose tympanum is decorated with the royal arms, and enclosed by a handsome block cornice. Well-executed allegorical figures of Hibernia, Commerce, and Fidelity, have been erected on the acroceteria of the pediment, by the Governor and Company of the Bank. The spacious promenade beneath the portico is singularly convenient for the purposes to which it is now appropriated; and the entrances to it, which are seen on the extreme right and left, are suitable to the dignity and keeping of the whole elevation. Beyond the noble arched entrance on the right of the Illustration, the beautiful circular screen, or curtain wall, is just observed bending from the view. It corresponds in all respects with the magnificence of the front, and is enriched by three-quarter pilasters, whose intercolumniations are adorned with niches. An elegant block cornice rests upon the pilasters, and gives support to a beautiful light balustrade. The termination of this screen is the fine Corinthian Portico fronting College-street, built in 1787, after a design by James Gandon, Esq. and which has been already described, in speaking of the Illustration "College Street." The

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curtain wall, which appears attached to the lofty arched-way on the left of the View, is exactly similar to that just described, and is united at its other extremity to the grand Front, or Portico, in Foster Place, which is an Ionic colonnade, finely executed, built from a design of Mr. Parke, architect, in the year 1787. So far only did the range of the Houses of Lords and Commons extend; but to this spacious front the Bank have added a lofty arch, ornamented with Ionic three-quarter columns, leading to their printing-house, and a second arch, of like design, concealing the apartments of the military guard, the summit of the latter being adorned with various martial emblems: and, to complete the semicircular front, the Governors have creeted a corresponding final arch, adjacent to the Corinthian front in Westmoreland-street.—The interior of the Bank possesses two very attractive objects, the old House of Lords, which remains unpolluted by any alteration, and in which the Company have placed a finely executed statue of his gracious Majesty, by Bacon, junr. in grateful commemoration of the royal condescension evinced by his Majesty's visit to this establishment in 1821.

RUINS OF LORD PORTLESTER'S CHAPEL.—ST. AUDOEN'S CHURCH.

The improvements of the commissioners of Wide Streets are not more conspicuous, in any part of Dublin, than in the noble line of avenues extending from the end of Castle Street to James's Gate. The demolition of Christ-Church Lane, with all its infamous appendages, and the removal of the clumsy, ill-fated Market House in Thomas Street, while they added to the elegance and salubrity of the metropolis, have effaced just so many monuments of its wretchedness and its crimes. The last judicious improvement of the commissioners, in the immediate neighbourhood, appears in the Old Corn Market: here a pile of tottering fabrics is succeeded by a spacious area, enclosed by a handsome iron balustrade, resting on a neat dwarf wall of hewn stone. Near to the centre of this space stands the old church of St. Audoen's, or St. Owen's, the most ancient ecclesiastical structure in Dublin, built sometime in the tenth century, and manifestly of Norman erection. The saint, to whom this sanctuary is dedicated, was an archbishop of Rouen, and to him also the splendid Cathedral of that city (where he himself is entombed) is dedicated.

From the year 1181, the history of this edifice is clear and satisfactory, it being then attached to the convent of *Grace Dieu*; and, from the year 1467, its history is identified with that of St. Patrick's Cathedral, as it was at that period erected into a prebend.

For many centuries the cemetery of St. Audoen's was held in great veneration, nor can its abandonment, which is but of late occurrence, be easily explained. This was once the chosen burial place of statesmen, corporators, philosophers, and divines. Amongst the tombs of the pious may be observed that to the memory of the venerable Parry, Bishop of Killaloe, who expired of the plague in 1650. Here also a modest slab was erected to mark the last abode of the ingenious Molyneux, the friend of Locke, and

the able champion of his country's rights. Amid the relics of proud tributes to departed friends, which lie scattered amongst the ruined heaps, the once stately monument to the memory of Alderman Malone, will excite the smile of a visitant to these tombs, by the pageantry which appears inseparable from civic dignity even in the grave.

But, of all these forsaken and melancholy memorials, the most interesting is the Cenotaph* dedicated to the Lord Portlester and his Lady. His Lordship was the founder of the now ruined Chapel, (the subject of our *Illustration*,) beautiful even in decay, which lay parallel and contiguous to the old Norman structure. Three light and graceful arches of Portlester Chapel are shewn in the view, under the most remote of which, is seen the founder's monumental structure; the surface of the flooring all around is grass-grown and encumbered, and the character of the scene is singularly desolate and melancholy.

Rowland Fitz-Eustace, Baron Portlester, was descended from Maurice Fitz-Gcrald, one of the South-Walians, introduced into Ireland by Henry II. He was Lord Chancellor and Treasurer of Ireland in 1462, and was married to the Lady Margaret, daughter of Jenico, of the illustrious house of Artois, in France. The Lady Margaret's daughter, Allison, married the famous Gerald, eighth Earl of Kildare, but the confinement of her Lord, in the Tower of London, broke her too-feeling heart in the short space of a few weeks. Four different branches of the Fitz-Eustace family were ennobled, by the style of Lords of Castlemartin, Harristown, Portlester, and Baltinglass, all of which are long extinct, nor can a representative of any of these noble houses be now discovered, if we except an humble cottager in the county of Kildare, who is supposed to be the descendant of the Lords of Harristown.

The Portlester Cenotaph is a table-tomb, or sarcophagus, enclosed beneath, surmounted by two figures, in alto relievo, effigies of his Lordship and his illustrious Consort. The Baron, in conformity with the usages of that day, is clad in his coat of mail; and the Lady is adorned in an old English garb, bearing on her head the antique fillet and frontlet, with the customary pendent lappets; the skirts of her robes are cut into large and plaited folds. Around the curb of the horizontal marble, the following inscription is carved, in relievo, in Gothic characters, or Church-text.

"Ovate pro anima Rowlandi Fitz-Enstace de Portlester, qui hune locum sive capellum, in honorem beatæ Firginis, etiam pro anima Margaritæ uxoris suæ, et pro animabus omnium tidelium defunctorum." Ann. Dom. 1455.

The preceding inscription, though the letters are still sharp and well defined, it is difficult to decipher, but the costumes of the recumbent figures are at once intelligible.

The preservation of this Cenotaph is of some interest to the antiquarian and to the historian, as being the only existing document which bears a pious, honourable, true, and lasting testimony to the proud rank once occupied by this illustrious family, an aboriginal

^{*} The existence of this tomb is first noticed in the first edition of the Historic Guide to Ancient and Modern Dublin, by the Author of these Illustrations. London, 1821.

house, the founders of cities and of monasteries, the fountain both of law and learning, the relatives of princes and of kings.

The Illustrator merely stands in the relation of pilot, to guide the passenger to a desired and a desirable haven, where true taste may probably be harboured. He feels that his little monumental discovery is extremely deserving both of acquaintance and preservation; but, he fears that if public sympathy be not excited in favour of this ancient, and yet perfect record, like the venerable edifice that now hangs in melancholy decay around, it will be suffered to fall beneath the all-subduing scythe of Time, or compelled to yield its prescriptive tenure to the convenience of the day.

THE CASTLE OF KILKENNY,

the seat of the Marquis of Ormonde,* stands on an eminence overhanging the banks of the river Nore, in the city of Kilkenny. The original magnificence of this fine structure was heightened by the sublimity of its situation. It was once a spacious square, surrounded by bastions, courtins, towers, and out-works; and the natural rampart, fronting the river, was faced by a wall of solid masonry, forty feet in height. After the attainder of the Duke of Ormonde, much of the ancient works were permitted to fall into decay, and but two sides of the spacious square now remain. The most agreeable view of the Castle is enjoyed from the School-meadow, which is here selected for the first Illustration. There, in the foreground, is seen the river Nore, remarkable for its rapidity; upon the surface of which the spectator may fancy our skiff to represent Spenser's poetic barge, navigating

———— the stuhborn Neure, whose waters gray, By fair Kilkenny, and Ros-ponte board."

The banks of the river, beneath the lofty wall, afford an agreeable promenade to the inhabitants of the populous city of Kilkenny: and the summit of the hill is crowned by the stately Castle, adorned by its military towers, and now enclosed by trees on either side.

^{*} The original of the house of Ormonde is too ancient to be clearly traced, and its earliest descendants, even after it became eminent for its possessions, power, and alliances, cannot now he ascertained. We know, however, a few interesting circumstances relative to this noble family, in the remote ages of our own history. In the year 1170, Theobald Walter attended King Henry into France, to assist in the adjustment of the controversy relative to Thomas Becket: and, in the succeeding year, he accompanied his master into Ireland. At that time Theobald obtained large grants of land in Ireland, together with a grant of the office of "Chief Butler" of Ireland; which, together with his estate, was made hereditary. From this time the family adopted the surname of Butler; nor is the real name of the family previous to this date, ascertained with any tolerable certainty.—James Butler, created Earl of Ormonde in 1322, married the cousin-german of Edward III., and obtained the rights of a Palatinate in the County Tipperary. The son of this illustrious personage was surnamed the Noble Earl, but his modesty procured for him the more caviable appellation of James the Chaste. We pass, per saltum Thomas de Ormonde, the seventh Earl, who,

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The situation of Kilkenny Castle is advantageous in a two-fold point of view; it is not only a beautiful stately object towards which we may direct our attention, but it commands a landscape rarely to be equalled. The most accomplished of our Irish tourists, the author of the Survey, compares the subject of this our Illustration to the views of and from Windsor Castle:—

"Though the country around Kilkenny is not improved, like that around the most princely of royal residences, yet the site of Kilkenny Castle is at once bold and beautiful, with almost every advantage that could be wished, to decorate the scene."

It stands upon a precipice, overhanging the head of a deep and rapid river, with two stately bridges full in view: the more distant is composed of seven arches; that nearest the Castle has but three, but of a very wide span, of hewn marble, and in fine elliptical proportions. The banks of the river are well planted, and the adjacent town looks as if it were formed merely to decorate the landscape; every thing in it, worth viewing, bears upon the Castle, while every thing less pleasing is screened from observation. In one limb, the horizon is closed by mountains, placed at a due distance, affording variety without displeasure. But, what renders this view remarkably agreeable is, that the middle distances are destitute of that richness of cultivation, and that embellishment of country-seats, which is the capital beauty of Windsor.

Windsor Castle is an august and venerable object to behold; but, when looked from, there is nothing to inspire those ideas. Not Eton's spires, nor Cooper's classic hill, nor Cleveden's gay alcove, nor Gloster's gayer lodge, can furnish such a lavish variety to the landscape painter, as these Hibernian scenes. There, nature has painted with her most correct pencil—here, she has dashed with a more careless hand; this is the fanciful and fiery sketch of a great master—that, the touched and finished work of a studious composer. Windsor Forest was a theme exactly level to the tame genius of Mr. Pope; but such a rude original as our Illustration, calls forth the genius of Spenser and of Milton—

"Mountains, on whose barren breast The labouring clouds do rest."

"Towers and battlements it sees, Bosom'd high in tufted trees."

having no male issue, suppressed the deeds by which his predecessors had entailed their estates upon the heirs male solely, and divided his English estates between his two daughters, to each of whom he gave thirty-six manors. One of these ladies was married to Sir William Bullen, and thereby became mother of Sir Thomas Bullen, grandmother of the unfortunate Anna Boleyn, (or Bullen) and so, great-grandmother of Queen Elizabeth. This degree of consanguinity was the pretext used by Sir Thomas Bullen, for the extravagant request made by him of Henry VIII.; which was, that Piers Butler, Earl of Ormond, inheritor of the Irish estate, should, forthwith, resign the title of Ormond to him. It is needless to add, that what Henry willed was instantly executed. Sir Thomas, however, enjoyed the title but for a short period; and, at his decease, it was permitted to return to its natural and legal proprietor, whose descendant now enjoys the dignity of Marquis of Ormond.—Vide Carte, Harris, Anonymous Biography," &c. &c.

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THE NORTH FRONT OF KILKENNY CASTLE,

as seen in the second Illustration of that subject, is of a modern formation; it may almost be called a re-erection. It is in the old English style, but still not sufficiently antiquated to harmonize with the military air, of which this Castle can hardly ever be divested, without altering its best features. The alterations are superintended by Mr. W. Robinson.

Kilkenny, with the site of our Illustration, was first, (i. e. upon the invasion of the English) granted to Earl Strongbow, in perpetuity, by Henry II. From him it passed to William, Earl Marshal, by his marriage with Isabella, daughter of Strongbow.—Gilbert Clare, Earl of Gloucester, marrying Isabella, daughter of William, Earl Marshal, received, as her dowry, the County of Kilkenny. By the marriage of Hugh le Despencer, with Eleanor, daughter of Gilbert of Gloucester, this Castle and its dependencies passed into the family of Le Despencer. In 1391, being the 15th of Richard II., the Castle and its dependencies were conveyed, by purchase, to James, Earl of Ormond, since which date they have continued to be the property of that distinguished family.

It is probable that a Castle was built on the site of the present by the first English intruders, which is supposed also to have been destroyed by the Irish, in 1173, but was succeeded by another, more spacious, commenced in 1195 by Earl Marshal.—The Ormond family considerably enlarged the Earl's military structure, which was very extensive during the life-time of the great Duke.

The interior was disposed in a manner suited to an independent governor; here are a presence and evidence chamber, &c. a gallery, 150 feet in length, containing portraits of many of the beauties of Charles II.'s reign, besides two interesting portraits of the manly, but unfortunate Lord Strafford. The dining-room is adorned with several family-portraits by Sir Peter Lely, Sir Godfrey Kneller, and others. While the breakfast-parlour is hung with tapestry, representing the story of Decius, in the attitude of taking leave of his friends, receiving the benediction of the Pontifex Maximus, and at length devoting himself for his country. Both here, and in the presence-chamber, the langings are in excellent preservation; those in the latter apartment represent the four elements. The portraits, nearly one hundred in number, are replete with interest, both to the historian and to the painter.

JENKINSTOWN CASTLE, Cº KILKENNY.

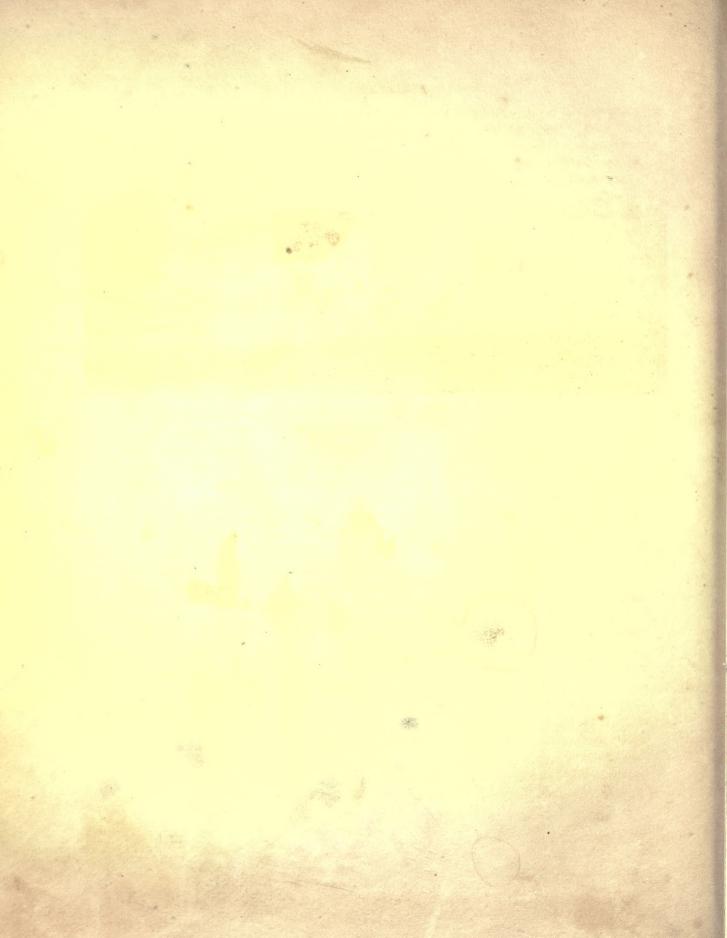
The spacious mansion of Jenkinstown Castle, the residence of Major George Bryan, is beautifully situated on the banks of the river Dinan, in the barony of Fassadining, and county of Kilkenny. The demesne, which is richly wooded, is proportionate to the possessions of the hospitable proprietor, who is a constant resident upon his noble estate in this county. The design is that of a Gothic mansion, adorned with embattled





JENKINSTOWN CASTLE, BARDHI DE LACADIPING, CP KILITATITI.





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parapets, and is both novel and picturesque, it was supplied by Mr. Robinson, who has also been engaged in the re-edification of Kilkenny Castle.—The internal arrangements are remarkably elegant and sumptuous. The entrance-hall is a noble apartment, finished in the most florid style of gothic architecture. The great Saloon and Libraries are chaste designs, cleverly executed: the corridor contains a collection of portraits, many by eminent artists, of the ancestors and distinguished connexions of Mr. Bryan's family, and conducts to a theatre of elegant construction and sufficient magnitude. In the present year, (1829,) private theatricals, an amusement once very popular in the county of Kilkenny, were revived in the theatre of Jenkinstown Castle, when Sheridan's comedy of "The Rivals," and the farce of the "Spectre Bridegroom" were performed by a company of amateurs, before a fashionable and a happy assemblage.

CASTLE HOWEL, C° KILKENNY.

The subject of this Illustration is one of the many picturesque and interesting ruins, which contribute so much to adorn the surface of Ireland, the histories of whose founders, or proprietors, have either been overwhelmed in the confusion consequent upon such a succession of civil wars, or lost by the actual remoteness of their origin. The remains of Castle Howel, or, as it is sometimes called, Castle Hoel, or Hoyle, present the aspect of an edifice built for the double purposes of security and hospitality. The remains of the more ancient parts consist of a square castle united to a lofty tower, pierced by narrow loop-holes, and supporting an embattled parapet, prepared to resist the attack of the invader. While the less ancient part, built subsequent to the time of Queen Elizabeth, is adorned with the lofty gable, towering chimney, many and more open casements, and other demonstrations of the hospitable character of its master, and of a less perilous state of existence than his ancestors had enjoyed.

Of the Walshes of Castle Hoel, although a very ancient, wealthy, and highly connected family in the county of Kilkenny, no historic record is preserved, except what occurs in the interesting memoir of the family of Grace, by Sheffield Grace, Esq. F.S.A. a work printed at private expense, and therefore not accessible to the public. In this agreeable volume we find that the eldest daughter of Walter Walsh, of Castle Hoel, somewhere about the year 1625, was married to John Grace, Baron of Courtstown, and, that Elizabeth Bryan, of Bawnmore, in the county of Kilkenny, nicce to this Baroness of Courtstown, was united in marriage to the Viscount Mountgarret. But, about the year 1737, Walter, great-grandson of Walter Walsh, mentioned above, dying unmarried, the male line of the Walshes became extinct. The families of Courtstown and Gracefield, as co-representatives, succeeded to the estates, and the ruins of Castle Hoel remain as a monument of their former quality.

The Lords Walsh, and Counts Walsh de Serant, in France, are descended from a junior branch of the Castle Hoel family.

THE CHURCH OF THE CARMELITE FRIARY, YORK LANE, DUBLIN.

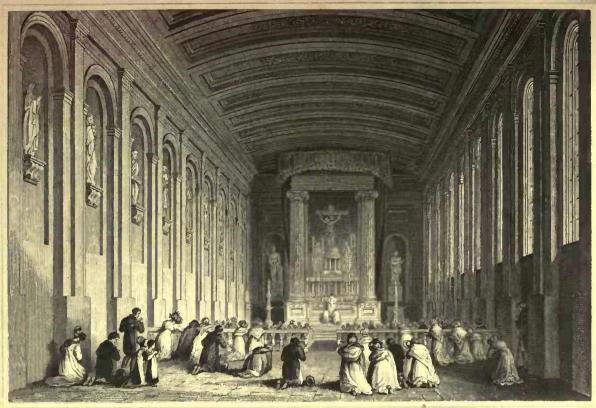
This beautiful and extremely graceful edifice, is a remarkable demonstration of how much may be accomplished at a moderate expense, when taste and judgment accompany the disposition of the means. To an area, two hundred feet in length by only thirty-six in breadth, the architect has succeeded in adapting his design, which is of the most agreeable character. The exterior, as it is represented in the Illustration, exhibits the grand front, overlooking York-row, as well as the front of entrance which is presented to Whitefriar street.—The principal front consists of sixteen circular-headed windows, placed at intervals of five feet, having ornamented architraves embracing the heads of each. Above the line of windows are sunken tablets bearing the dedicatory inscription, the whole summit being finished by a plain cornice, carried over the entrance front also: the entrance is by a flight of steps retreating into a lofty cell or loggia. The building is entirely of brick, covered with Roman cement.

The interior, at the moment chosen by the artist for illustration, presents not merely a very beautiful architectural subject, but is fraught with feelings of so sublime a character and of so peculiar a tone, that they do not admit of being too minutely delineated in this place. The centre is occupied by the humblest class of persons, all bowed down in a posture of supplication, save the lame and impotent man, whose infirmities alone prohibit his genufication. The sacristy encloses those of a less humble class, as well as a little group of orphans and destitute children, who derive education and support from this sacred institution. The distance is occupied by the Altar, before which stands the Priest in the act of celebrating mass.

The right side of the chapel, from which the light flows, is pierced by windows, and the left is ornamented by a corresponding number of niches, filled with statues of holy personages; while the ceiling, it may be observed, is coved, and divided into rectangular compartments.

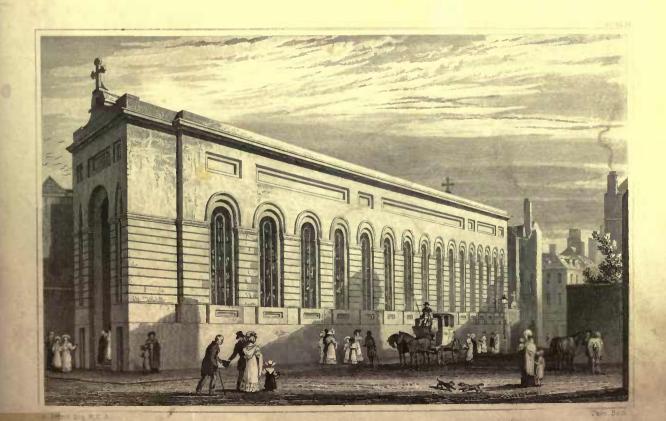
The Carmelites had once about twenty houses in Ireland, of which their Convent, adjoining the site of this chapel, was the most considerable.—It was founded in the year 1274, by Sir Robert Baggot, an Englishman, upon a plot of ground, purchased from the Abbey of Vallis Salutis, at Baltinglass, in the county of Wicklow, and, in the year 1333, the Parliament assembled in the hall of this Convent.

Upon the suppression of religious houses, this Convent and its possessions were granted to Francis Aungier, Baron of Longford, who actually resided there for a time, in the reign of Charles II. He afterwards built a mansion, in Aungier-street, of its materials, and, in 1732 a theatre, erected of the same materials, succeeded to the mansion of Lord Longford. The precise site of the ancient Carmelite Friary is now occupied by the Methodist meeting-house in Whitefriar Lane; and the mansion of Lord Longford, as well as Sheridan's Play-house, stood at the corner of Longford-street and Aungier-street.

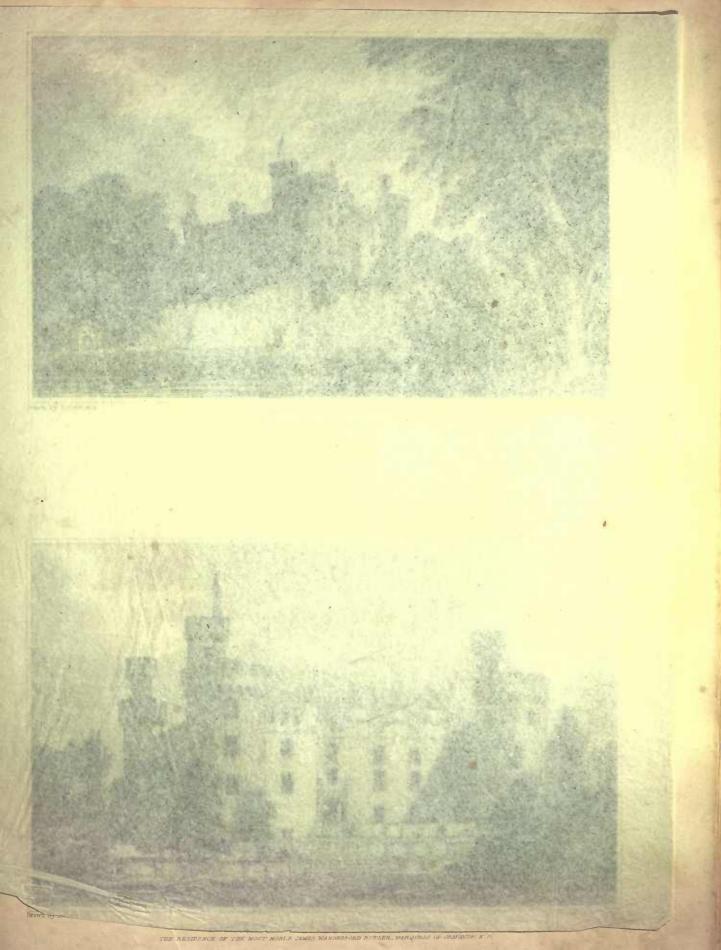


Geo. Petrie, Esq. R H.A.

INTERNOR OF THE CHURCH OF THE CAPALIST E FE













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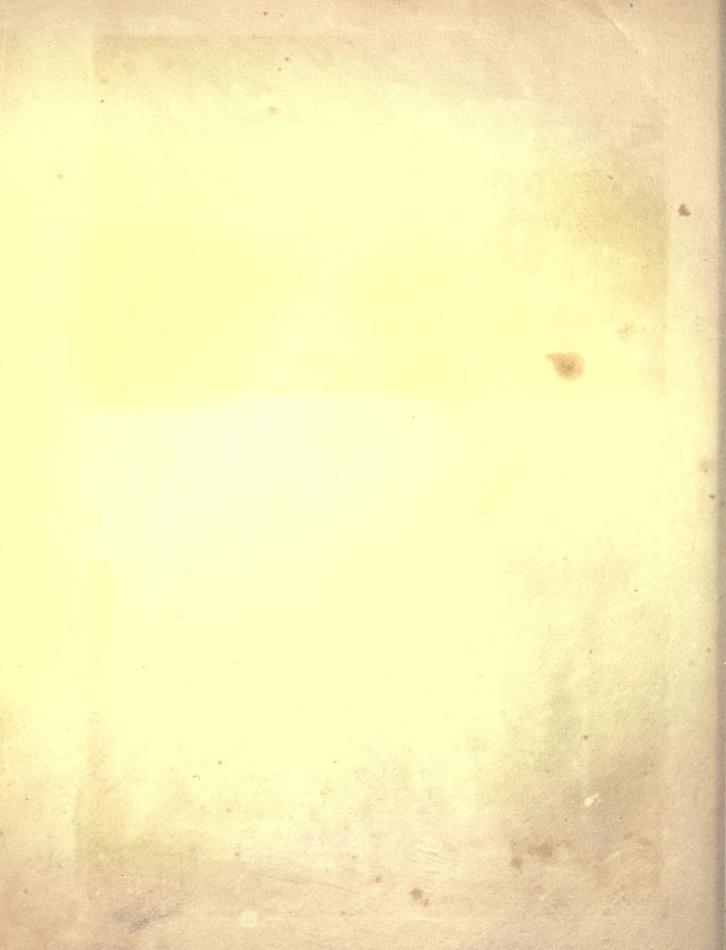
CASTLE OF KILKLINNY.



brawn by Robertson

KILKERRY CASTLE, NORTH FROMT.

SHER SON & CO LONDON, 1829.







H Bartlett



After the dissolution of monasteries, the Carmelites of this house lived in private, occasionally assisting the secular clergy, until the year 1760, when they were once more associated in the little Convent of Ash-street, in the liberties of Dublin. Having exercised their sacred calling for many years in this retired situation, they removed at length to a more convenient house and chapel, in French-street, from whence they were transferred, (in 1822,) to the beautiful Church, the subject of our Illustration, owing principally to the meritorious exertions of the Prior of the order, the Rev. John Spratt, who purchased the ground on which the Friary is built, for the sum of £2000, within a few yards of the site of the first house, belonging to this order, that was ever established in Ireland.

THE CLOTH MART, HOME'S HOTEL, &c., DUBLIN.

The central space in this View is occupied by a part of the river Liffey, enlivened by the passing of barges from the embouchure of the river to Island Bridge, the limit of the tide. The right side just introduces Arran Quay, and the extremity of Queen-street, while the Wellesley Market, and continuation of Usher's Quay, fill up the left. A very clegant Bridge, of three arches, built of hewn granite, and enriched by a handsome balustrade, occupies the middle distance; to the left of which is seen the embattled entrance to the Royal Hospital, the residence of the Commander of the forces in Ireland: and the Wellington Memorial appears to tower above the woods of Phoenix Park, at a distance more remote. The entrance to the Royal Hospital and Military Road, just mentioned, is a very beautiful and chaste specimen of modern military architecture, and was erected from a design of the late F. Johnston, Esq. The graceful Bridge in the centre, called Queen's Bridge, in compliment to the beloved Consort of his late Majesty George III., in whose reign the present Bridge was constructed, and Queen-street opened, A.D. 1764, succeeded Arran Bridge, erected on the same site in 1683, and which was destroyed by a flood in the year 1763. The most conspicuous object, however, in the View, is Home's Hotel, or, more properly speaking, 'The Wellesley Market.' It is a neat edifice, ranging with the houses of Usher's Quay, adorned by a Doric Portico, supported by seven lofty columns, thrown across the flag-way, and having the summit of the edifice crowned by a light balustrade. This Market was erected by an ingenious, industrious, and spirited individual, Mr. George Holmes, proprietor of the Royal Arcade, as a Mart for the disposal of Irish manufactures solely-silks, cottons, cords, &c. and all sorts of dry wares. The interior, which is a spacious area, is surrounded by a Gallery, with which eighty ware-rooms communicate, and where a public counter lies, on which goods are also exposed for sale. The market-days are Tuesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. Besides the Mart, there is an extensive Hotel attached to this establishment, containing two hundred beds, originally designed for the accommodation of legal gentlemen, (the

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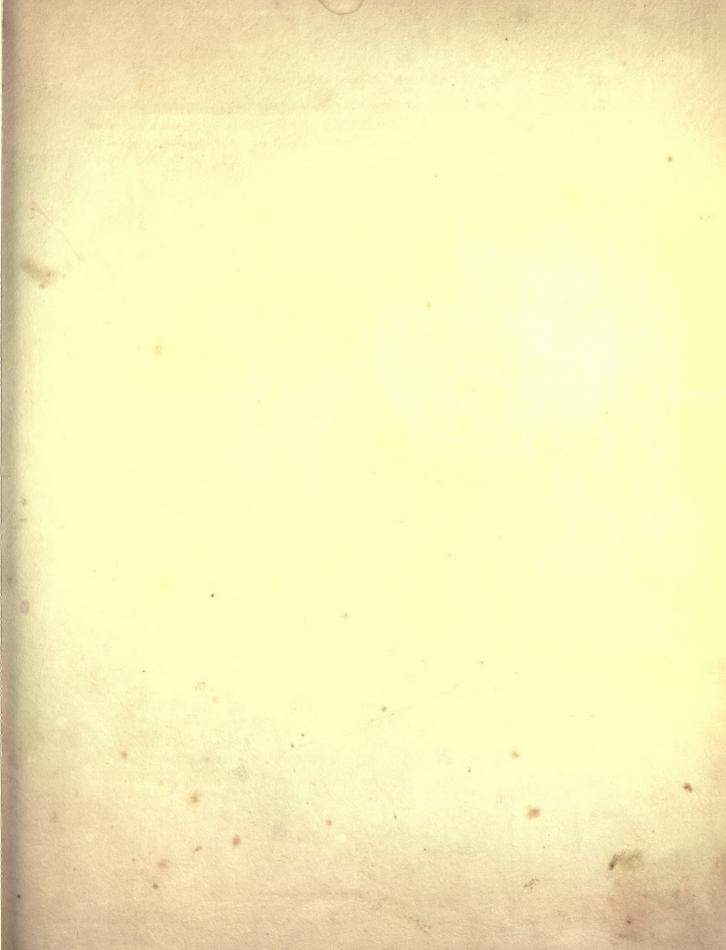
Law Courts being so immediately in the neighbourhood,) and denominated in consequence "Law Chambers:" and the members of the Mechanics' Institution also hold their meetings in apartments appropriated to them, within the same extensive assemblage of buildings.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE, DUBLIN,

Is probably one of the happiest and most original architectural designs in the city of Dublin. It has three fronts, all of Portland stone, and highly ornamented. The principal front overlooks Parliament-street, and is adorned with a Portico of six beautiful Corinthian columns. The front towards Cork Hill, occupying the centre of the view in the Illustration, is ornamented with a rich Portico of four Corinthian columns, supporting an elegant cornice and balustrade. In this view the Dome is not visible. Beyond the Exchange, the Apartments of the Secretary of State present themselves next to the Grand Entrance of the Upper Castle Yard, the residence of the Lord Lieutenant, and part of the very beautiful little building, usually called "Newcomen's Bank," is perceived on the extreme right. The erection of the Exchange, after a design by Thomas Cooley, Esq. was commenced in 1769: funds were raised by grants from Parliament, and from the Corporation of Dublin—by assistance from the Earl of Northumberland—a Lottery also contributed—nor should the exertions of Dr. Lucas be forgotten, in speaking of the foundation and erection of the Royal Exchange.

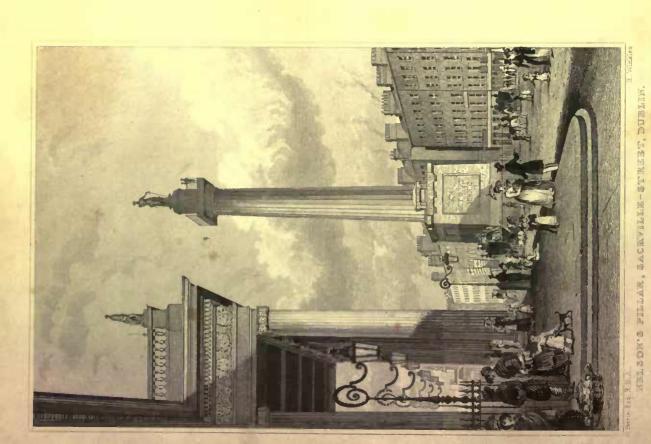
The interior is as elegant and original as the external elevation. A noble Rotunda, in the centre of the building, is enclosed by twelve elegant columns of the Composite order, supporting a lantern ten feet high, upon which rests a light and graceful Dome. The intercolumnar spaces open into an ambulatory, which surrounds the circular area beneath the Dome, and is illuminated by side-lights. Immediately opposite to the principal entrance stands a statue, in bronze, of his late Majesty George III. on a pedestal of white marble, clad in a Roman military habit. This admirable statue, executed by Van Nost, was presented to the merchants of Dublin by the Earl of Northumberland, and cost the sum of 700 guineas. In a gloomy corner of the enclosing ambulatory, a statue of the late Right Hon. Henry Grattan has been erected, at the public expense: it is in white marble, and executed by Chantry.

In a niche on the staircase leading to the Coffee Room and Bankrupt Commissioners' apartments, is a fine statue, in marble, of Dr. Lucas, many years representative of the city of Dublin in the Irish Parliament;—it is the workmanship of Edward Smyth, a pupil of Van Nost's, and possesses much merit. The upper apartments in the Exchange, and indeed the great ambulatory below, are much less frequented by mercantile persons, since the erection of the Commercial Buildings in College Green.





ST. GRORGE'S CHURCE, DUBLING



NELSON'S PILLAR, DUBLIN.

Sackville-street, in the city of Dublin, is almost universally acknowledged to be the noblest city avenue in Great Britain: it was laid out when the Irish nobility resided in Dublin, i.e. previous to the Union with England; and the mansions in Old Sackville-street, or Drogheda-street, as it was originally denominated, were built expressly by the Irish aristocracy for their town residences. The proprietory is certainly very much changed, but the picture has rather gained in interest by the transition; the solemn silence which generally reigns amid the palaces of the great, has been succeeded by the animation that accompanies a busy commercial scene. In the view of Sackville-street and Nelson's Pillar, the side of the magnificent Portico of the General Post Office* is presented, in half-shade, through which the steeple and spire of St. George's may be discerned in the remote distance. In the centre stands Nelson's Column, rather closer to the Post Office than beauty and propriety sanction.

In the year 1808, as early as arrangements could be completed, (February 15,) his Grace the late Duke of Richmond laid the first stone of a lofty column, raised at the public expense, to perpetuate the fame and public services of the great Naval Hero of the British Isles.—Coins of various values, were deposited in the stone, beneath a brass plate, bearing the following Inscription:—

"BY THE BLESSING OF ALMIGHTY GOD, TO COMMEMORATE THE TRANSCENDENT HEROIC ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE RIGHT HON. LORD VISCOUNT NELSON, DUKE OF BRONTE IN SICILY, VICE-ADMIRAL OF THE WHITE SQUADRON OF HIS MAJESTY'S FLEET, WHO FELL GLORIOUSLY IN THE BATTLE OFF CAPE TRAFALGAR, ON THE 21ST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1805, WHEN HE OBTAINED FOR HIS COUNTRY A VICTORY OVER THE COMBINED FLEETS OF FRANCE AND SPAIN, UNPARALLELED IN NAVAL HISTORY."

The deposition of the foundation-stone was accompanied with much ceremony and great respect. The design, which is neither very happy nor very novel, resembles that of the Nelsonic Memorial at Yarmouth, and is by the same individual, W. Wilkins, Esq. of Caius College, Cambridge. It is a fluted Doric column, 121 feet 3 inches in height, resting upon a plain square pedestal, and surmounted by a Colossal Statue of the Naval Hero, 13 feet high, appropriately leaning against a man-of-war's capstan. The statue, which is a very clever, spirited production, was executed by Thomas Kirk, Esq. R.H.A. The capital is finished with an abacus, enclosed by an iron balustrade, affording a secure observatory, and commanding an extensive prospect. The shaft, which is hollow, con-

* For a description of the General Post Office, vide page 20.

tains a spiral staircase of 162 steps leading to the platform, an elevation of 108 feet from the surface of the street. The entablature around the pedestal, is inscribed with the names Trafalgar, St. Vincent, Copenhagen, Nile, and the panels beneath bear the dates of each respective victory engraven thereon. A Sarcophagus, of a heavy-looking character, stands above the cornice inscribed "Nile," having our Hero's name carved upon it. The sum of £6,856, all raised by voluntary subscription, was expended in the erection of this commemorating column.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, DUBLIN.

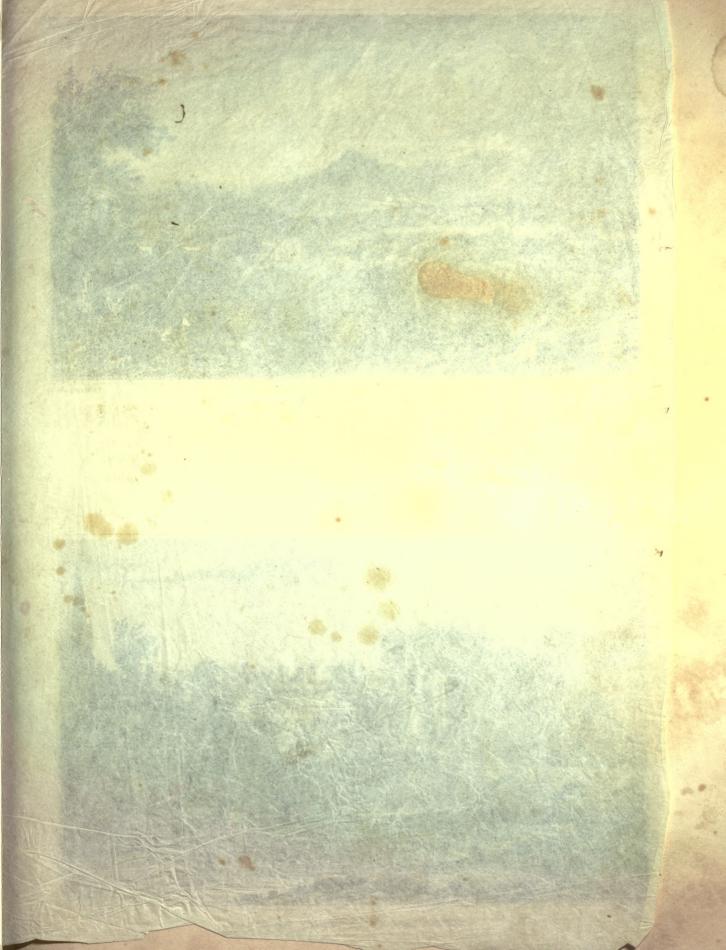
Perhaps it is to be regretted that Dublin possesses but few spires: they are certainly most grateful indications of a distant city, and very remarkable ornaments even in the interior view. Of these in Dublin, two are conspicuous—St. Patrick's and St. George's; the former for its height and simple grandeur, the latter is more appropriately designated by the term beautiful. The Church and Steeple of St. George's are very highly-finished pieces of architecture. The whole structure, designed by the late F. Johnston, Esq. was raised at an expense of about £50,000: it stands in a remarkably well-chosen position, presenting beautiful fronts to many avenues. The drawing made for the Illustration, taken from the corner of Temple-street and Hardwicke Place, gives a perfect and unbroken view of both steeple and spire. The Church occupies an area of 92 feet in length, by 84 in breadth: it is pierced by two tiers of windows, the lower of smaller dimensions, but the upper lofty and circular-headed, with ornamented key-stones: a broad entablature, with a rich block cornice, is carried entirely round. The front is decorated with a beautiful Portico of four fluted columns, in the Ionic order, supporting an entablature, inscribed with this motto:

ΔΟΞΑ ΕΝ ΥΨΙΣΤΟΙΣ ΘΕΩ.

i.e. "Glory to God in the highest."—Above the cornice rests a triangular pediment, the tympanum of which is enclosed by a continuation of the rich cornice that encircles the summit of the exterior wall. The columns, that are $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter, stand upon a platform, clevated three feet above the exterior ground level.

The principal entrance, beneath the Portico, conducts to a spacious vestibule, above which the steeple and spire rise to a height of 200 feet. The former consists of a succession of gradually diminishing lanterns, very richly and chastely decorated; and the latter is remarkable for the case of its convergence to the delicate termination in the cross and ball.

The interior possesses some remarkable features: the construction of the Gallery is the most obvious; it is supported by cantilivers, which are not visible, and which derive a partial security from the wall of the encircling corridor, upon which they rest, at one-



SEARCH PROTECTION AND TRANSPORTER

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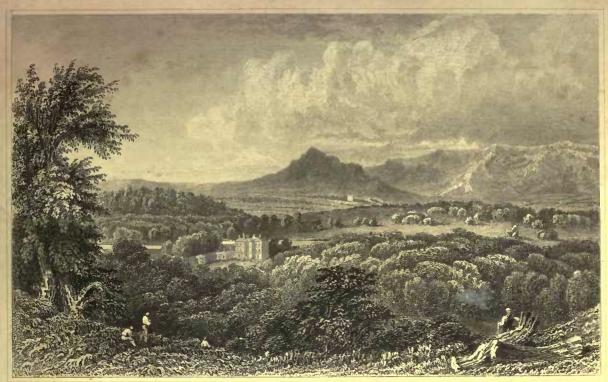
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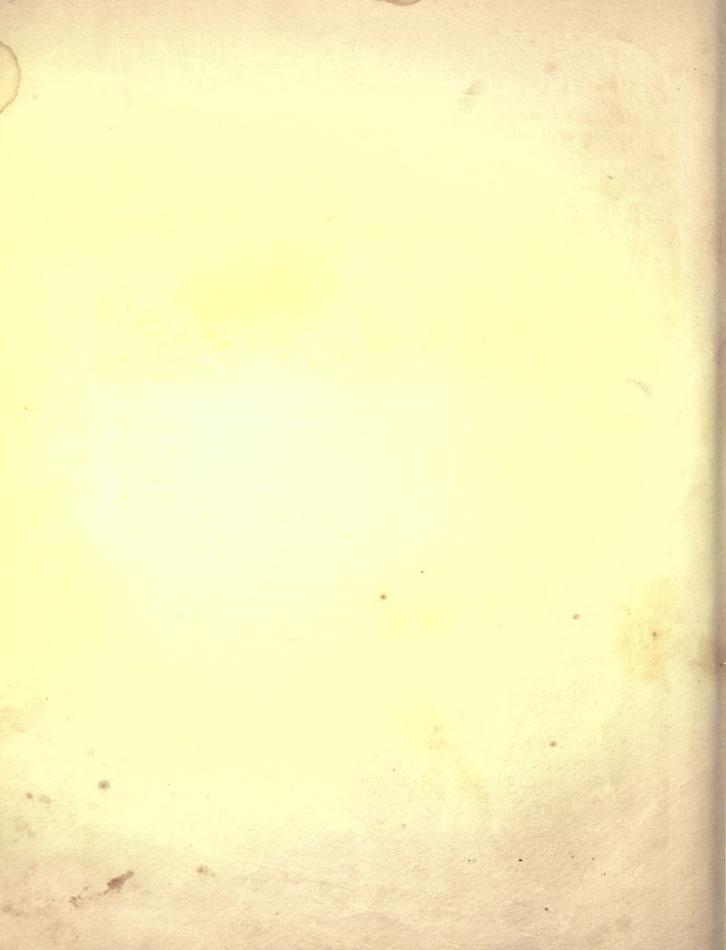
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W H Bartlett

LISMORE CASTLE, C? WATERFORD.

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third of their length from the outer wall; the effect produced is that of lightness. A very fine-toned organ, built by Flight, has lately been erected at the expense of the parishioners; and the benevolent individual, to whom the parish and the public are indebted for the beautiful design of St. George's Church, with that spirit of well-directed munificence which graced his path through life, presented a complete set of bells to St. George's parish, of the value of £1,300, which were suspended in the steeple in the year 1828. The site of St. George's is elevated nearly 100 feet above sea-level, which renders the spire a useful land-mark. The parish is large, populous, and inhabited, for the most part, by persons of rank and property.

CURRAGHMORE, COUNTY WATERFORD.

CURRAGHMORE (i.e. the great Plain) the elegant seat of the Marquis of Waterford, is situated upon the Clodagh, about three miles to the west of its junction with the noble river Suire, and at the distance of ten miles from the ancient city of Waterford. The demesne is probably the most extensive in the kingdom, having acquired space by a series of improvements and additions, continued for years. The view here presented is not merely of that species of landscape which a spacious park affords, but possesses also a great degree of magnificence. Here are woody scenes, extensive lawns, vast sweeps of wild and mountainous country, with occasional catches of river views. The sylvan scenery which occupies the foreground, conceals the agreeable avenue by which the Mansion is approached; and, winding in obedience to the sinuosities of a stream that falls through a dark and thickly-wooded glen, opens at length upon the spacious plain, in the centre of which stands the residence of the noble proprietor. The size and grandeur of the house are in proportion to the extent of the demesne: it occupies the site of an ancient castle, inhabited by the ancestors of the family, and was erected in the year 1700. The entrance front, which is the more ancient part, is adorned by a small portico of the Tuscan order, over which is placed a pediment, and in the tympanum are inserted the arms of the family. A niche, more elevated still, is filled with a statue of Minerva. The entrance hall is a lofty and spacious apartment, having both walls and ceiling elegantly painted, by Vander-Egan. In one of the apartments of the Poer's castle, part of which is still in preservation, there is a curiously carved wooden chimney-piece, being a representation of the Cartoon of St. Paul preaching at Athens: it is the workmanship of Mr. Houghton. Amongst the various works of Vander-Egan preserved here, the landing of King William near Carrickfergus is the most admired. The tapestry hangings are also very cleverly executed and agreeably designed. There was formerly a singular glass globe in the guardianship of this ancient family, to which extraordinary powers were attributed; one of which was, the quality of curing the murrain in cattle that drunk of the water in which it had been plunged.

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Beyond the Mansion, and in the centre of the park, is seen a spacious artificial lake, well stored with varieties of fish, and enlivened by the appearance of swans and wild fowl; and, although

_____ seldom art
Can emulate that magnitude sublime,
Which spreads the native Lake,

this piece of water has a most happy effect, and possesses both propriety and beauty. The principal apartments look across the Lake and Deer Park to the mountains of Cummeragh. which terminate the distant landscape. The intervening surface is various, broken and woody; and a mountain torrent is sometimes distinctly seen, tumbling down one of the deep rayines in the front of those lofty and precipitous cliffs. The Church of Clonegam. situated on the boundary of the demesne, is an object of interest. The building was raised at the expense of the Waterford family; and is well designed, and finished with elegance. The floor consists of marble flagging; the altar-piece and pulpit are of mahogany; and the ceiling is enriched with stuccoed work. A niche in the side-wall, adjacent to the communion table, contains two handsome busts, in white marble, of Sir Marcus Beresford and the Lady Catherine Poer, the founders of this noble family. The cemetery which encloses the chapel, contains the remains of many members of the Beresford family: and sixteen large tombs, of precisely equal dimensions, and laid closely side to side, are sepulchral honours of so many individuals, who either enjoyed the rank of nobility, or filled the highest ecclesiastical dignities. The aged trees that now surround this sequestered spot, from which the noise and interruption of life are so completely excluded, add to the variety of circumstances, which contribute to excite in the mind of the visiter, feelings both moral and melancholy.*

LISMORE CASTLE, COUNTY WATERFORD.

The Castle of Lismore, one of the seats of the Duke of Devonshire, is beautifully situated upon the banks of the River Blackwater. In one position, the aspect of this vast pile is majestic, in another pleasing, but the view of the northern front, reared on

^{*} The family of Beresford are originally from the county of Stafford, where they flourished as early as the reign of William Rufus. Thomas, ancestor of the Marquis of Waterford, served Henry VI. in the wars with France, and was followed by a troop, consisting of his own kinsmen, and officered by his sixteen sons. Tristram Beresford, descended from this Thomas, passed into Ireland in the reign of King James First, and settled at Coleraine, where he was engaged in what was called the New Plantation of Ulster: his son Tristram was created a Baronet by King Charles the Second. The fourth Baronet, Sir Marcus, in the year 1717, married the Lady Catherine Poer, daughter and heiress of the Earl of Tyrone, and was raised to the peerage by King George the First. The extensive estate of Curraghmore, and other districts in the county of Waterford, and elsewhere, passed into the Beresford family by this marriage: the noble personage to whom they previously belonged was descended from Robert Le Poer, marshal of King Henry the Second, to whom the country of the Desii, now the barony of Decies, was granted by that monarch, upon the invasion of Ireland by Earl Strongbow.

a rock that rises perpendicularly from the water, overhung by a noble wood of aged ash, and thrown to an agreeable distance, by a foreground adorned with an elegant, bridge, that spans the Blackwater with one great arch, is acknowledged to possess a character picturesque and sublime.—Lismore* was anciently a place of importance, and King John erected a castle here, in a bold and commanding position, but this royal edifice was destroyed by the Irish in 1189; shortly after, however, it was rebuilt, and became the residence of the Bishop, until the year 1589, previous to which date, Miler Magrath, Archbishop of Cashel, and Bishop of this See, granted the Manor of Lismore to Sir Walter Raleigh, at the yearly rent of £13, 6s, 8d. From Sir Walter, the Castle and lands passed, by purchase, into the hands of Sir Richard Boyle, who beautified and enlarged the whole. In the Rebellion of 1641, the Castle was besieged by Sir Richard Beling with 5000 men, and gallantly defended by the young Lord Broghill, third son to the Earl of Cork, who compelled the Irish to raise the siege. In 1645, the Castle, being garrisoned by 100 of the Earl's tenantry, under the command of Major Power, was besieged and taken by Lord Castlehaven: the little garrison defended themselves with the most conspicuous bravery, having killed 500 of the besiegers, and capitulated at last upon honourable terms. From this period, or a little after, the Castle was suffered to fall to decay, the offices alone being kept in any repair; but the present noble proprietor having restored the aucient Palace in all its primæval splendour, and having himself frequently witnessed the restoration, supports an establishment there under the control of his resident agent.

The entrance to the demesne is grand and venerable. Above the gate are the arms of the great Earl of Cork, whose modest motto, "God's Providence is my Inheritance," is inscribed beneath: opposite the gate is an ornamental Portico, built from a design by the famous architect, Inigo Jones; and within is seen a lengthened vista, enclosed and overhung by stately trees, with wide-spreading foliage.

King James II., who dined once in the great room of the Castle, having approached the bower window overhanging the river, to enjoy the view more fully, is said to have started back in terror at the great and unexpected depth he perceived below him. The position of the north front strongly resembles that of a part of Chepstow castle, which overhangs the river Wye; but the accompanying scenery of the latter is much less picturesque.

The view of the Castle, from a position near the bridge, is a scene calculated to gratify the most romantic imagination. A broad and placid river laves the base of a majestic and perpendicular cliff, whose front is richly clad with foliage, and from whose steep summit the nodding groves droop their green branches, and dip them in the stream. The jutting rock breaks, here and there, the uniformity of the verdant colouring; the ivied window and embattled parapet just raise themselves above the lofty grove, and carry up the eye to a height which, while it excites the idea of admiration, is not divested of all

^{*} The name Lismore, probably means the great Fort, or the great Palace: the Irish anciently called the city of Lismore, Magh-sciath, i. e. the field of the shield, and also Dun-sginne, i. e. the Fort of flight.

thought of terror. The beautiful bridge thrown across the Blackwater consists of one spacious arch of 109 feet span; the smaller ones, observable in the fore-ground, being only the supporters of a viaduct, and auxiliaries to the greater arch in times of flood. The whole is a graceful piece of architecture, and presents a beautiful and lasting monument of the lordly munificence of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, at whose sole expense it was erected.

Our celebrated philosopher Robert Boyle, and Congreve the dramatic poet, were born in the ancient Castle of Lismore.

POUL-A-PHUCA WATER-FALL, COUNTY WICKLOW.

This picturesque eataract is what the analyst of scenery would style the broken fall: it is caused by the passage of the river Liffey from a higher to a lower stage, through a rocky bed, wherein the river goddess never slumbers. The breadth of the opening, between the bold rocks on either side, is but forty feet; and the height through which the waters fall, from the upper stage beyond the bridge to the level of the figures in the foreground of the illustration, is 180 feet. In tumbling down this height, projecting fragments impede the water, dash it into foam, and give it all that spirit and agitation, which that active element is capable of receiving. The quantity of water is not generally sufficient to give to the scene the character of dignity; but after rainy weather it presents a noble picture, as may readily be concluded, from the acts of violence with which its course is marked. The dell into which the river descends is a favourite scene of summer festivities. Grottoes, banqueting-rooms, rustic seats, and moss-houses, are scattered through the woods that shade the right side of the glen, and witness many morns and eves of mirth and revelry. Yet these are not the ideas naturally associated with the scene: the closing rocks that tower above the head, cause a premature decay of light; the everlasting murmur of the agitated cataract excludes all other business but that of contemplation, and when the eye is raised from the solemn scene below, it rests upon the noble work of art, that boldly bestrides the angry flood, or catches the trace of some narrow path, formed by the adventurous foot of curiosity, winding here and there along the dark blue cliffs.

Poul-a-Phuca Bridge is built from the spirited design of A. Nimmo, Esq.—it consists of one gothic, or pointed arch, of what should be called the second order, springing from the rock on either side. The span is 65 feet, and the key-stone is elevated 180 feet above the level of the river's bed, at the lower side. Precisely beneath the bridge lies a circular basin, formed by the rotatory action of the water, in which an unlucky tourist once met his fate, having fallen from the rock above: and, from the little moss-house, that just peeps beneath the arch, and occupies the distance, there is a splendid retrospect of the rocky vista down which the river is precipitated. One side of the Waterfall Glen is the property of the Earl of Miltown, and the other that of Colonel Wolfe,



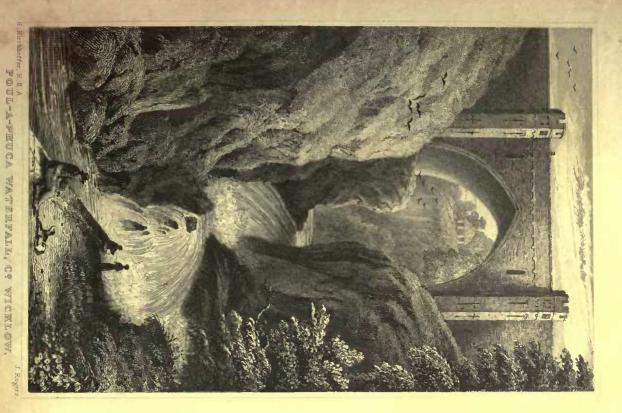
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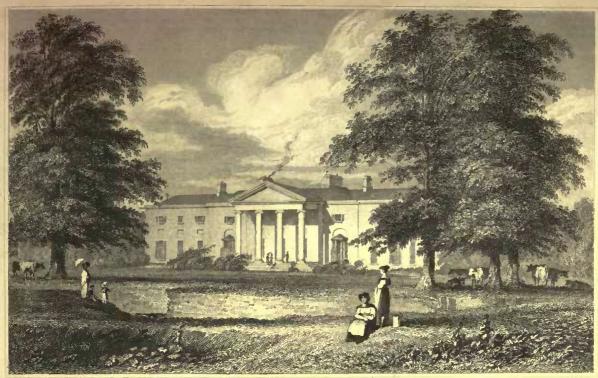
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Drawn by George Petrie, Esqr. R.H.A.



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CLONDALKIN, COUNTY DUBLIN.

There are probably one hundred of these singular structures, the principal architectural ornaments of ancient Ireland, that have not yet bowed their venerable and lofty pinnacles to the earth, although they have seen so many centuries pass over. Inattention to Irish topography has left the antiquarian without even a perfect enumeration of those that survive. Ledwich has, with much industry, collected the names of sixty-two, but many that were omitted by him, are known to others. Aghaviller, in the county Kilkenny, Drumkleeve in the county Clare, others in Sligo, and elsewhere, have not yet been catalogued by any of our learned antiquarians. The Tower of Clondalkin is a very perfect, though plain specimen; it is about 85 feet in height, by about 50 in circumference, at the height of ten feet from the ground, but below that, the wall is built in the manner of a buttress. Its relative situation is found to be analogous to that of almost every other in the kingdom, that is, N.W. of the church, and it stands, as they all certainly do, in a conspicuous situation. The door, which faces the East, is about twelve feet from the ground, and the walls are five and a half feet in thickness.

In an agreeable modern tract, and one which manifests a vast deal of antiquarian research and general information,* the questions of the origin and application of the Pillar Tower are fully and fairly argued. The prudent and cautious Harris asserts, that their origin is Christian, and their use corresponding to that of the Pillar, on whose top Simon Styllites stoop for forty years. Dr. Ledwich is decided in his opinion, that they are of Danish origin, and that they were intended, by those barbarians, as belfries. The first hypothesis is unsupported by evidence, the second is actually absurd. The late General Vallancy, an indefatigable antiquarian, attributes the origin of the Pillar Tower to our heathen ancestors, and is positive that they were the receptacles of the sacred fire of Baal, or the Sun, a theory generally considered fanciful and extravagant.—A fourth opinion is, that they were intended to serve as land-marks by day, and beacons by night; the highest story of each being furnished with four windows, or loop-holes, and having been accessible by lofts within, the rests for which are yet distinct in several towers. The last opinion is, perhaps, the most deserving of public attention: it is, that the Pillar Tower owes its origin to the first Christian Fathers who visited Ireland, supported in their pious and expensive work by the newly-converted kings and toparchs; the monks and pilgrims, from Greece and Rome, acting as the architects: which assigns the fifth and sixth centuries as the period of their erection. Upon this hypothesis, as to their origin, we are to conclude, that they served as the Keep, or Citadel, of the adjoining Abbey,—the Safe, wherein the monks deposited their books, their relics, and

^{*} A Historical and Critical Inquiry into the Origin and Use of the Irish Pillar Tower, by Col. De Mont-morency Morres, K. St. L.

all the precious wealth belonging to the order,—and whither, like the Egyptian queen of old, they withdrew and immured themselves upon the approach of the enemy. The most diligent inquirers have rejected the idea of their being sepulchral columns, such as are found in Syria, but the history of the Pyramids recommends us to be cautious. In one respect there is an analogy, suggested by a passage from Pliny, who says of the latter, that "the gods, to punish so much vanity and presumption, have consigned to everlasting oblivion the founders' names, dates, periods, and all records relating to them."

The well-known passage in Giraldus Cambrensis, the earliest writer who makes any mention of these Towers, has been mistranslated, by Dr. Ledwich: the historian does not insinuate that the towers were then in progress of erection, the fable in which the origin of Lough Neagh is narrated, fully contradicts the translator's interpretation: Mr. Moore appears to have been a much more sagacious antiquarian, as well as a more accurate classical scholar, as will very sufficiently appear by the following quotation from his Irish Melodies:—

"On Lough Neagh's bank, as the Fisherman strays, When the clear cold eve's declining, He sees the Towers of other days
In the wave beneath him shining,"

The Pillar Tower of Clondalkin, if our Christian origin be based on truth, is dedicated to St. Cronan Mochua, the founder of the neighbouring Abbey.

COURTSTOWN CASTLE, COUNTY KILKENNY.

The history of the ancient family of Grace, Barons of Courtstown, affords, probably, more numerous instances of early piety, of feudal munificence, and of hereditary importance, than that of any other of the bold adventurers, who imitated the fortunes of Earl Strongbow. The ruins of nearly twenty spacious castles, once occupied and owned by members of this family, are still discoverable.* The subject of this illustration was distinguished by the family pre-eminence of its owner, and by the superior importance of its architectural character. The ruins, in 1760, evinced considerable beauty, grandeur, and strength,—and exhibited the spirit of a powerful chieftain, and the taste of a feudal age. The Castle was defended by an outward ballium, adorned with round towers at each angle, and by a noble barbacan, defended by mural projections and towers, between which the heavy portcullis fell. Within the exterior area, which occupied a space of about one acre, and which is now quite covered with a verdant turf, stood the Citadel, or body of the Castle, enclosing a second, or inner court, of an

Vide Memoirs of the Grace Family, by Sheffield Grace, Esq. F.S.A. printed for private distribution, from which this brief description is extracted.







all the precious wealth the surface is see onese, and whither, like the Egyptian queen of old, they wideless use to consider the interest span the approach of the entiry. The most districts approach as a possess that experies the idea of their being approach at columns, each as me took a drive for the thousand the Franklide recommends us to be contions to one review when he as assumpt suggested by a possess from Pliny, who says of the total that he are remained to make a possess that the consigned to be c

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oblong form, although the citadel itself was polygonal. A massive quadrangular Keep projected from the centre of the South front, directly opposite to the Barbacan, or embattled entrance of the outward court.—The walls were of considerable strength, and the elevation was sufficient, originally, to admit of five successive floors. The Keep was connected by lofty curtain walls, with the great eastern and western towers, and to the north-east stood another lofty tower, flanking the portal of the inner court, which entrance was defended by a second portcullis.

The North front consisted of a high embattled curtain, connecting two square towers, and forming a complete defence on that side. There was a gallery, concealed within the thickness of the walls, which continued the communication through every part of the Citadel, and the Draw-well, and other vestiges, sufficiently attest the completeness of Courtstown Castle, as a fortress, in the age of its erection.

"Though deprived of the pride, pomp, and circumstances of glorious war," Courtstown Castle long continued to possess great dignity of appearance, from its extent of area, from the height and massive thickness of its walls, from the picturesque form and disposition of its towers, from its embattled gateway, and works of circumvallation, by which it was defended. These were the characteristic features of this ancient baronial edifice, about fifty years ago, but, after ministering to the architectural wants of its tasteless neighbours, for nearly one hundred years, its very foundations are now beginning to be uprooted, and

"broke by the share of every rustic plough."

Courtstown was the chief residence of the Grace family, and they derived from it the title of Barons. The ancient Slogan, or War Song, of this noble family, is preserved, in a spirited translation from the Irish, by Sheffield Grace, Esq., in his Family Memoir. Each stanza concludes with "Grasagh Aboe," that is, The Cause of the Graces, or, The Graces for ever! The first stanza will very sufficiently justify the adoption of the term SPIRITED:—

"O Courtstown! thy walls rise in beauty and pride, From thy Watch-tower's summit, the bold foe is descried, Though the hearts of thy children with courage o'erflow, Still their strength is the war-shout of Grasagh Aboe."

INCHMORE CASTLE, COUNTY KILKENNY.

This interesting ruin is a grand and venerable monument of the splendour and importance of an illustrious family, whose possessions were forfeited, and title extinguished, by too faithful an adherence to the unhappy house of Stuart. Inchmore, which signifies the great Island, (or which is meant more probably to signify, in this instance, the great Peninsula, being erected upon a tongue of land almost insulated by the river Nore,) is situated in the barony of Cranagh, and in the district anciently called *Grace's Country*.

Charles and

The Castle was built by one of the barons of Courtstown, and consists of the ancient defensive Keep, united, incongruously enough, to an extensive and palace-like edifice, erected after the introduction of the open casement, bowered window, and ornamented gable. The court, surrounding most mansions of this date, was not defended by embattled walls, but continued in use amongst our ancestors, owing to the difficulty of emancipating their minds at once from their pompous outer-courts and solemn barbacans. The appellation of Castle is rather a misnomer in this particular case, for Inchmore, though stately and spacious, is but a house, designed in the best manner of that style which prevailed in the age of Elizabeth. It was not even the principal residence of the Graces, a family of most extensive property—so extensive as to admit a diminution to the amount of 30,000 acres of land, which were forfeited in the civil wars.

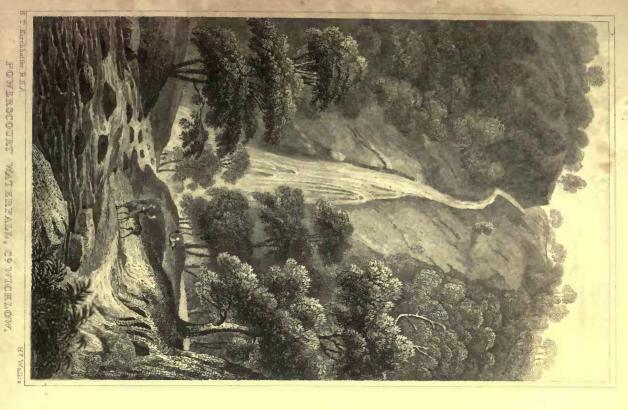
John Grace, Baron of Courtstown, once the proprietor of this lordly residence, is represented as a man possessing a high spirit, great generosity of character, and singularly prepossessing appearance. He was a devoted servant of the house of Stuart, and raised a regiment of infantry and a troop of horse, at his own expense, for the service of King James II. whom he also assisted with money to the amount of £14,000. His character as a person of marked integrity and extensive local influence, occasioned him repeated solicitations, accompanied by splendid promises of royal favour, from the party and friends of King William. A written proposal, containing the usual allurements to baseness, was transmitted to this proud lord by Duke Schomberg; but in the presence of the emissaries he seized a card, that accidentally lay upon his table, and inscribed this indignant answer upon it, "Go tell your master, I despise his offer: tell him that honour and conscience are dearer to a gentleman, than all the wealth and titles a prince can bestow." The card upon which these noble sentiments were written happening to be the six-of-hearts, is generally known, even to this day, as "Grace's Card," in Kilkenny and the adjoining counties. Thus the nine-of-diamonds is constantly styled, "The Curse of Scotland," from the circumstance of the Duke of Cumberland writing his sanguinary orders for military execution, after the battle of Culloden, on the back of that card.*

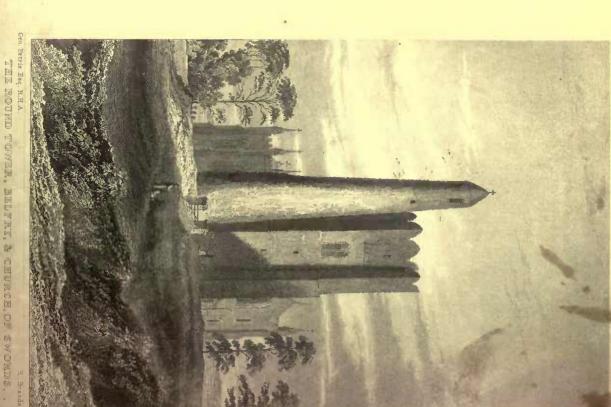
POWERSCOURT WATER-FALL, COUNTY WICKLOW.

The glen of the Water-fall is a deep mountain recess, environed on every side, except the entrance, by steep and lofty hills, adorned with wood and rock, and broken ground, and sweeping down from every side with the greatest boldness and variety. The head of the recess is crossed by a mural precipice of denuded rock, down the front of which the river Glenisloreane falls perpendicularly a depth of 300 feet. This glen is quite unequalled in scenery, either of an agreeable or sublime expression. A velvet turf is spread over the undulating surface of the bottom, and majestic oaks of picturesque forms clothe the mountain sides, and climb the rocky precipice in front, until upon the dizzy height they

* Vide Note to Courtstown Castle, page 46.

A Children







courts, entered by grand arched-ways, surmounted by emblems of Justice, Law, Security, &c., and connected with the centre and wings by elegant open arcades. The central pile. which contains the courts of law, is a square building, the sides of which measure 140 feet, within which is described a circle, 64 feet in diameter. The Four Law Courts occupy the angles of the square, and the area of the circle is left for public accommodation, as a common hall. This spacious apartment is adorned by coupled Corinthian columns, twenty-five feet high, the upper parts of the shafts being fluted. The entrances to the Courts occupy the intercolumnar spaces. These columns support a continued entablature, on which rests an attic pedestal, ornamented with sunk panels, on which are represented, in bas relief, William the Conqueror establishing courts of justice, and introducing the Norman and the feudal laws; King John signing the Magna Charta, in presence of his Barons; Henry II. receiving the Irish chiefs, and granting a Charter to the City of Dublin; and James I. abolishing the Brehon laws, and those of Tanistry Gavelkind, Gossipred, &c. and publishing an Act of Oblivion: all designed and executed by Edward Smyth, of Dublin. The Attic pedestal supports a dome with a rich mosaic ceiling, the vertex of which is perforated, and admits a view into a void between two domes. There are various other appropriate decorations around the lower dome, executed in stucco.

The Grand Front of the central building consists of a noble portico of six rich Corinthian columns, supporting a magnificent pediment, on the apex of which rests a statue of





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THE CUSTOM-HOUSE, DUBLIN.



57

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The Grand Front of the central building consists of a noble portico of six rich Corinthian columns, supporting a magnificent pediment, on the apex of which rests a statue of the great lawgiver Moses, supported on one side by a figure of Justice, and on the other by one of Mercy. At the extremities of the frontal balustrade, above the coupled Corinthian pilasters, are placed statues expressive of Wisdom and Authority, in sitting postures. From the centre of the body of the building rises a magnificent circular lantern, ornamented by twenty-four beautiful three-quarter columns; it is sixty-four feet in diameter, and pierced by twelve large windows. A handsome entablature, continued all round, forms the verge of a noble dome terminating the whole. The wings, which compose two sides of the lateral squares, are plain structures, faced with hewn-granite, and containing three stories—the lower rusticated, and the windows of the upper ornamented with architraves and dressings. The design of the Four Courts, as a whole, is remarkably noble,—its position well chosen, except probably that it stands too close to the river,—and its effect, in the distant view of Dublin, of much consequence, from the height and grandeur of the dome.

THE COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, DUBLIN.

A Charter was granted in the year 1784, for the incorporation of a College of Surgeons in Ireland; and the great reputation of those who have been educated there, fully evinces the wisdom and the utility of the grant. The first building which the members, as a body, possessed, was a mean house at the termination of Mercer-street. A very neat, but small IRELAND.

edifice, on the present site, and erected for the purpose, next afforded them the required accommodation, but, in 1825, a committee was appointed to receive plans from, and to correspond with, Wm. Murray, Esq., architect to the Board of Works, for the enlargement and improvement of the Collegiate buildings, so that they might keep pace with the growing character of the profession. After much deliberation and attention to the subject, the committee adopted the present design, and the first stone of this re-edificed building was laid on the 25th day of August, 1825, by the Marquis Wellesley, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

Of the new front, a basement story, which is of native granite, is rusticated, and terminated by a moulded facia course, over which rise Doric columns, two feet eleven inches in diameter. The four pillars, constituting the central break, are insulated, and support an entablature and pediment, in the tympanum of which are sculptured, in alto relievo, the Royal Arms, executed by J. Smyth, Esq., F.A. R.H.A. The apex of the pediment is adorned by a figure of Æsculapius, supported by Minerva on the right, and Hygeia on the left, all executed by the same artist. Between the circular-headed windows in each wing, and at the extremities of the front, are placed three-quarter columns corresponding with those in the centre, and the whole is surmounted by a frieze and cornice, terminated by a balustrade, which is also continued along the York-street front.

The principal entrance, which is in the front given in the Illustration, opens into a spacious hall, the ceiling of which is divided into compartments by mock beams, and at the intersections are placed Ionic columns with carved capitals, corresponding pilasters decorating the walls. An enriched cornice is continued round the whole, and the central compartment is ornamented with a large flower.—Four doors in the entrance hall, ornamented with pilasters, consols, and entablatures, lead to the Theatre, Library, &c.

The ascent to the New Museum is by a flight of stairs, composed of Portland stone. This apartment is seventy-three feet long by thirty in breadth, and the height to the lantern is thirty-four. A gallery, continued round the sides, is approached by concealed staircases at the western end. The gallery is sustained by ten panelled pilasters, over each of which is a fluted Ionic column supporting the roof, the capitals and entablatures being richly carved.

The ceiling is divided by light flying arches, rising from the intercolumnar spaces, and from the archivolt above them spring the coves, which are terminated by four lantern lights, the upright circular face of each being fluted, and otherwise ornamented. The gallery front, between the columns, is protected by a light bronzed iron railing. There is a second but smaller Museum adjoining, and an elegant apartment called the Board Room.

It is due to the munificence of the present Viceroy of Ireland, his Excellency the Duke of Northumberland, to state, that upon the occasion of his visit to this useful Institution, he marked his sense of the conduct of the body by a donation of £500, to be

expended upon the purchase of wax-works, calculated to promote the study of anatomy. The College have resolved to place the result of this magnificent donation in a separate apartment, to be thenceforward designated "The Northumberland Museum."

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE, DUBLIN.

This magnificent structure, second only to the Bank of Ireland in grandeur of design, is one of the many works of genius for which the Irish public are indebted to its author, the late James Gandon, Esq.* From whatever point it is viewed, it forms a beautiful and interesting picture, and this interest is much increased by the accompaniment of shipping, the legitimate associates of a Custom-house view.

It possesses four fronts, all finished with equal care and elegance. The south, or principal one, looks to the river Liffey, from which it is separated by a broad and level causeway, enclosed by a noble quay of hewn stone. One of the swivel bridges, crossing the dock-entrance, appears in the foreground, and marks the appropriate position of the chief object of the scene. Just beyond the Custom-house stands an extensive building. the property and design of a spirited individual, containing an hotel, reading-rooms, markets, &c., and now generally called the "Northumberland Buildings." The rest consists of closely-crowded shipping, which almost conceal from the eye the medium on which they float. The south front, which is entirely of Portland stone, extends 375 feet, and the depth from south to north is 209 feet. It consists of a centre, adorned by a portico of four massive Doric columns, supporting an entablature, with a projecting cornice and frieze, enriched with heads of oxen, connected together by festooned-garlands. Above the portico is a pediment, in the tympanum of which, in alto relievo, Britannia is represented embracing Hibernia, and holding, ready for presentation, emblems of Peace and Liberty. They appear attended by Strength, Justice, and Victory. These figures are seated in a marine chariot, drawn by sea-horses, and surrounded by a number of attendant Tritons. At a little distance, a fleet of merchant ships appears wafting towards the shores of Ireland. This felicitous design is ably executed by its author, E. Smyth, Esq. Four large allegorical figures, representing Industry, Commerce, Wealth, and Navigation, rest on pedestals in the facia above the attic story, the workmanship of Mr. Barker, of London. Above the centre of the south front rises a magnificent lantern, twenty-six feet in diameter, adorned by an encircling colonnade of forty insulated pillars, and having four flat canopies projecting from the quadrants. Over this is a second lantern, or clockstory, from which springs a cupola of graceful convergence, bearing on its vertex a statue

^{*} Mr. Gandon was a pupil of Sir Wm. Chambers; he was the first who obtained a gold medal for proficiency in architecture, at the Royal Academy; and was partner with Mr. Woolfe in the publication of the two supplementary volumes of Vitruvius Britannicus. He was the private friend of the late Lord Charlemont, and of many other persons of rank, who were conspicuous for their admiration of the fine arts.

of Hope, elevated 125 feet from the ground. The whole forming a steeple, much resembling those of Greenwich Hospital.

At either extremity of the front are square pavilions, connected to the centre by buildings of equal height and corresponding design, but pierced in the basement story by arcades, opening into deep cells, and producing thereby a depth of shade that adds at all times to the picturesque effect. The pavilions are decorated by two Doric columns, sunk in recesses, and between which were entrances to the different apartments in the east and west ends. Above these door-ways, and over every principal entrance, the key-stones are carved into heads, intended to represent so many Irish rivers, and the intention of the artist is effected with much ingenuity, each head being accompanied by the productions peculiar to the intended river and to its banks.

The other fronts, though beautiful, are inferior to the south; they are of granite, which soon acquires a gloomy appearance, particularly in cities where coal is the prevailing fuel, while the south front is entirely of Portland stone. The north front is placed in a commanding situation, having a spacious area before it, enclosed by a crescent of private mansions, built after a handsome and uniform design; and from which issue Upper and Middle Gardiner-street, forming a vista, nearly one mile in length. This front is of the same length and height as the south elevation. It is also adorned by a beautiful portice of four Doric columns, supporting an entablature, but divested of the pediment. On the canopy above the portice, stand emblematic figures of the four quarters of the globe, executed by Banks, and much admired for the chasteness of their style. The pavilions in this front correspond with those in the opposite one, and the windows of the north, east, and west fronts are ornamented with architraves of Portland stone.

The east and west fronts resemble each other in design. They consist each of a long low range, the lower part being an open arcade, the upper story pierced with ornamented windows,—the whole surmounted by handsome stone balustrades.

The interior consists of many small apartments, forming comfortable and well-lighted offices. The largest apartment in the establishment is called the Long Room, and measures 70 feet in length by 65 in breadth; it is surrounded by the desks of the officers, but does not possess any remarkably attractive features. The Board Room, however, is a spacious and elegant apartment. It is situated in the northern front, over the entrance hall, and commands a view of the crescented area, the breadth of which prevents interruption, by the removal of passengers and vehicles to a distance from the front.

Perhaps the Illustration requires not any mention of the Docks, or other appendages to the Custom-house, but it would be unjustifiable, notwithstanding, not to introduce a few words relative to the very extensive storage which this port possesses. The tobacco store alone contains 3,000 hogsheads, and measures 500 feet in length by 160 in breadth; and the principal store for general merchandise, is 500 feet in length by 112 in breadth; in addition to which, there are several ranges of stores on a more moderate, and perhaps more convenient scale; and an excise store, more capacious still than any of the others.

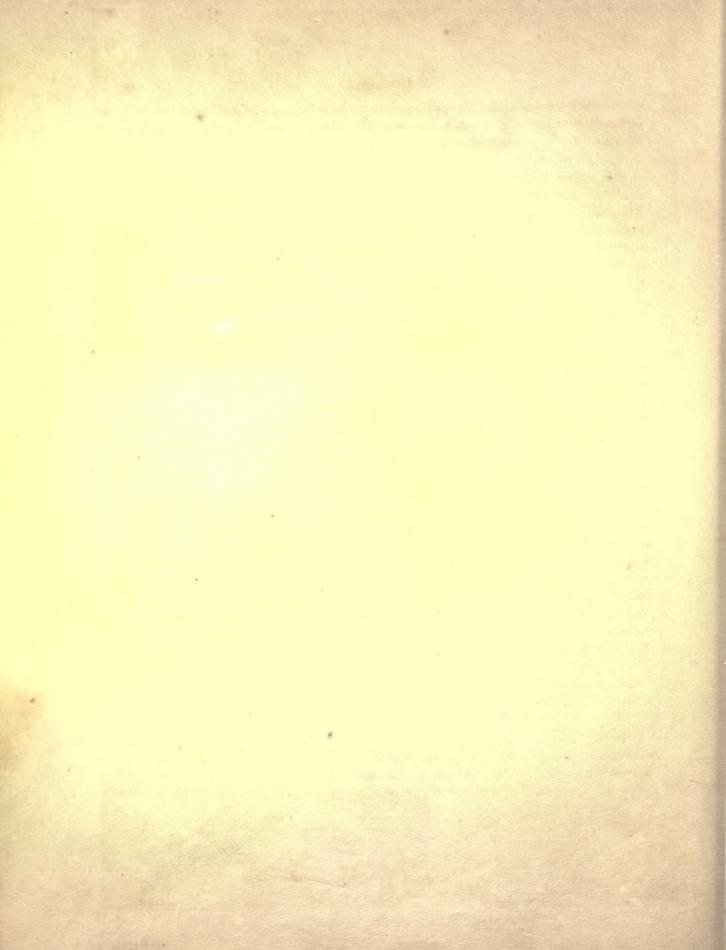


H. Bartlett

EARTRY HOUSE, OF CORR.
THE SEAT OF THE EART OF HAUTEY TO WHOM THIS PLAYE IS MINOT PERSONAL BY



lar -



BANTRY HOUSE, COUNTY CORK.

The elegant seat of Lord Bantry is situated upon the south side of the magnificent estuary of Bantry Bay, a name associated with the military history of Ireland. The noble proprietor of this picturesque demesne was raised to the dignity he now enjoys, as the just and deserved reward of his meritorious conduct, in resisting a descent of the French, upon the shores of his beautiful Bay, in the year 1797. His mansion occupies a low and sheltered position, but commands a most extensive prospect of the Bay, and of the grand hills which enclose it. From any point of view, the panorama exhibited in Bantry Bay is one of the noblest, and on a scale of romantic magnitude that the imagination seldom aspires to. An arm of the sea, thirty miles in length, and ranging in breadth from six to eight, insinuates itself into a vast glen of equal dimensions, on each side of which majestic mountains start from the watery surface, and seem to support the heavens on their summits. Their outlines are broken and irregular, and their sides rugged and precipitous. Amongst these, Hungry Hill, rising with rapid elevation from the sea, raises his broad and majestic head, discernible at a distance of many a mile, and far surpasses all other mountains of this vast group in height and grandeur. Nor are these all of the most interesting features of the scene; the vast depth of the Bay, and the calm surface which sleeps beneath the shelter of the hills, attract many a mariner with his "tempest-tost" bark to enjoy the pleasures of a tranquil sea. It is true, in such tremendous scenery such objects dwindle into very specks, but still they possess the valuable quality of motion, which contrasts wonderfully with the solemn stillness of the many islands that lie scattered and slumbering on the surface of the deep. One of these, Whiddy Island, possesses an extensive area, upwards of a thousand acres, and is partly appropriated as a Deer Park by its noble pos-A judicious and agreeable writer confesses, in speaking of the landscape before us, that "the mind, filled and overborne by a prospect so various, so extended, so sublime, sinks beneath its magnitude, and, feeling the utter incapability of adequate expression, rests upon the scene in silent and solemn admiration. The soul must be insensible indeed, which will not be moved by such a contemplation, to adore the God of nature, from whom such mighty works proceed."

GLENGARIFF, COUNTY CORK.

Those who have visited Glangariff, while their recollections are awakened by the Illustration, will agree with the decision of the Illustrator, which is, that no scene, in all the concentrated beauties of Killarney, can vie with this before him, in sublimity of character, in greatness of effect, in the softer graces of the waving wood, or in the wilder IRELAND.

rudeness of its mountain aspect. Below the wooded bank in the foreground is seen the beautiful cottage residence of Col. White, brother to the Lord Bantry. The sunny brow on which it stands is happily chosen, and affords a climate resembling that of the south of Europe, being completely sheltered by the encircling woods and overhanging mountains. The demesne occupies some hundred acres of improved and gracefully disposed lands. The scenery of Glangariff, while it enchants the imagination, arrests the pen: the artist may present an image of its grandeur, the topographer never can. Glengariff, properly so called, is situated at the extremity of Bantry Bay, from which it turns off in an abrupt manner, amongst an assemblage of bold and lofty mountains. We view it as a noble lake, adorned with picturesque islands of various forms and dimensions, some merely denuded rocks, others crowned with gnarled oak, with pensile ash, with flowering arbutus. The light which falls upon the centre of the view throws the entrance from the Bay into such shade as suits the gloomy character of the scene. One rocky island in the middle of the pass is conspicuous by a fortress on its summit, sternly frowning over the deep. On every side the waters lave the mountain foot, except now and then a gentle slope of verdant land, spreading into wood and lawn, and broken at moderate distances by gentle or rugged dells, through which rush or wander the clearest streams. Many rivers fall into the land-locked basin, amongst which the Glengariff rolls its beauteous course through various seenes of enchantment, it rises at the base of the lofty cliff of the Eagle's Nest, and, winding round a knoll, on which Lord Bantry has built his shooting lodge, passes beneath Cromwell's Bridge, and falls down a precipice of twenty feet into the sea. Its course is picturesque at every step, and the waterfall would be perfect, if it enjoyed the accompaniment of a little foliage. There yet remains one astonishing display, quite unrivalled in its kind by any in Ireland or in Wales—the cataract of Hungry Hill, or, the Fall of Adrigol. The overflowing waters of several small lakes, near to the summit of this conspicuous mountain, are precipitated from an elevation of 2000 feet above the sea, down a mural cliff of vast height, unimpeded by the rocky obstructions which are opposed to its descent in approaching nearer to the bottom of the Fall, thus conferring on the spectacle the appearance of both fall and cataract. The volume of water is at all times considerable, but it is viewed in all its majesty after a heavy fall of rain, an event of usual occurrence here. The roaring of the waters is less audible than might be imagined, but the singular spectacle itself is plainly seen from the town of Bantry on the opposite coast, a distance of seventeen English miles .- "Tis strange, yet 'tis true," that this scenery is quite unequalled by any other in the British Isles, yet Glengariff is comparatively unknown.

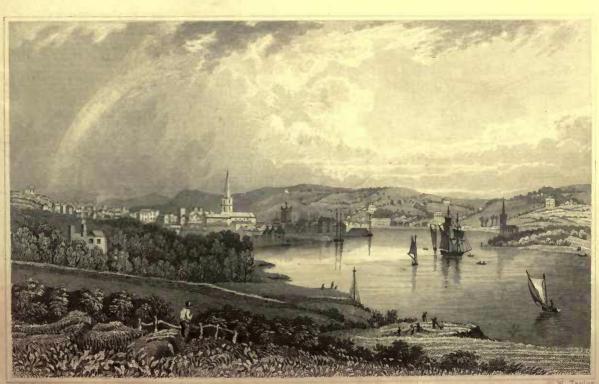
THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

The ancient City of Waterford, the capital of the county of that name, is seated upon the southern bank of the noble river Suir, about five miles from the meeting of its waters



W. H. Bartlett.

CITY OF WATERFORD, IRELAND.



W P Farlett

CITY OF WATERFORD, FROM THE DUNMORE ROAD.

FISHER SON, & L. LD N 83



with those of the Barrow and the Nore at Cheek Point, a union celebrated by Spenser, in his episode on the Marriage of the Thames and Medway:

"The first, the gentle Suir, that making way
By sweet Clonmell, adorns rich Waterford:
The next, the stubborn Newre, whose waters gray
By fair Kilkenny and Rosseponte board:
The third, the goodly Barrow, which doth hoard
Great heaps of salmon in his dreary bosome
All which long sundred, do at last accord
To join in one, ere to the sea they come,
So flowing all from one, all one at last become."
Facry Queen, B. 4. Cant. xi.

In a commercial point of view the site of Waterford is unequalled, and in the earliest periods of Irish history it appears to have been a favourite emporium. The Danes founded and enclosed it with walls. The English made it their head-quarters immediately after the invasion by Strongbow,—king Richard the Second was solemnly crowned here,— James the Second here bade farewell for ever to his crown and his dominions;—and William the Third was, on two separate occasions, the guest of the citizens. But there are claims of another nature enjoyed by Waterford, and which are daily on the increase; these are—its claims to beauty. Occupying a bank on one side of a broad and navigable river, the position and great extent of the city are distinctly and agreeably viewed from a rock on the other, called "Cromwell's Fort." From a rude and rocky seat in this natural fortress, the placid river appears like a lake, enlivened by shipping, and washing the front of a noble terrace, nearly one mile in length, the scene of active commercial preparation, and the greatest mart of agricultural exports in the kingdom. Near to the water's edge stands a monument of the early strength of the city fortifications, a lofty circular castle, formerly called Reginald's tower, from the founder, who is supposed to have been the son of Ivorus, a Danish king, but now known by the appellation of the "Ring Tower." It is an unusual sort of structure, resembling that called the Pulpit of Aghadoe, at Killarney, and the Round, as it is called, at Nenagh. Retiring from the town and quay, the spire of Christ Church Cathedral, and St. Olave's tower, arise, to relieve the tameness of a city view, while the curious and bold design, the wooden bridge of Waterford, thrown across the Suir, at a place where its breadth is half a mile, closes the distance.

CITY OF WATERFORD, FROM THE DUNMORE ROAD.

The banks of the river Suir are singularly picturesque, from the City of Waterford to the meeting of the three great rivers, when the expanse of water and increase of distance scatter the objects of interest, and break up the landscape. The new line of road to the Packet Harbour of Dunmore, lies on an eminence above the river, and for a considerable length is nearly parallel to its course. Hence, Waterford forms but a single object in the perfect

landscape presented to the eye. Its spire, its towers, and spacious buildings are concentrated, and appear embosomed in woods and overhung by hills. The sloping banks of the graceful and majestic river are adorned, for many a mile, with splendid mansions, elegant villas, extensive forests, and sweeping lawns, and its valuable qualities are displayed by the passing of the merchantmen along its surface to the bustling and beautiful quay of Waterford. In the pleasing passage of river scenery represented in this view of the district around this commercial city, the little Church of Christendom, with its graceful spire, occupies a position both prominent and picturesque, standing on the brink of the water, and backed by cultivated and rising grounds. The singular name of this parish affords an exercise for the genius of the witty, who usually style this pretty building, the smallest church in Christendom.

THE UPPER LAKE OF KILLARNEY,

TAKEN NEAR THE TUNNEL ON THE KENMARE ROAD.

Killarney has often been illustrated by the artist, and often celebrated in the verses of the poet; but as its charms are infinite, so are the occasions for their celebration. The effect of the scenery of the Upper Lake, like the great mountain masses that surround it, is, when beheld from the water, truly overwhelming. The scenery of the waters, as it may be termed, is soft, still, and silent: the surface calm and uninterrupted, except by the island groups, that rise to different heights, and are decked by nature with such varieties of colouring. One of them, richly wooded, was chosen as a residence, not we are told, by him whose mind was eminently happy, but by one who wished to reject the world. But he could not have been solitary amidst such glorious works of nature. The new road to Kenmare has converted the aquatic system of viewing the Lakes into a more secure, and for that reason, perhaps, more agreeable mode, and has at the same time unfolded a new series of landscapes into which the Lakes themselves enter as uninor component parts, an advantage but partially enjoyed in sketching either from the water or its banks. From the curious tunnel through which Mr. Griffith's romantic road is conveyed, the Upper Lake is seen expanding and spreading away amidst little bays and indentations, until it appears to lave the foot of the majestic Carran Tual,* which, like the lordly Cambrian Snowden, consists of many alpine peaks, supported and connected by rapidly descending ridges, whose bosoms appear to have been torn away by some convulsive heavings. The great chain, of which Carran Tual is the chief, derives its rough-sounding epithet of "Mc Gillicuddy's Reeks," from an ancient family of Kerry, whose descendants still exist; they present, in every aspect, a dentated and broken outline, and, from their amazingly unequal surface, endless varieties of light and shade are continually displayed.

^{*} Carran Tual signifies "an inverted sickle," which the serrated outline of the Reeks is supposed to resemble. According to Mr. Nimmo, its summit is 3,410 feet above the level of the Sea.



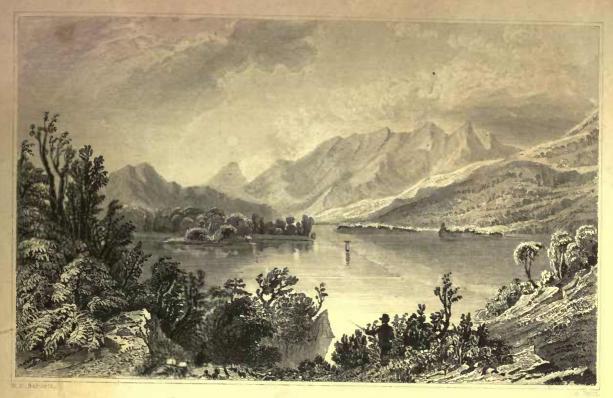
Its spire, its towers, and spacious buildings are concentrated and operated and proper embousanced in woods and overland by hills. The sloping banks of the ground and property are adomed, for many a stalle, with splendid mansions, elegant the same at the success and beautiful quay of Water-free phonone passing of since scenery represents the this view of the district around his engagemental rate, the little Church of Christendom, with its graceful spire, occupies a particular land rating ground. The singular name of this parish affords an exercise for a same of the centry, and a landly style this pretty building, the smallest church in

THE TOPER LAKE OF KILLANNIE

THURN NEAR THE TUNNEL OF THE KENNARE BOAD.

I'm dearly and also shows the strated by the artist, and often celebrated in the verses of / - was a second are infinite, so are the occasions for their celebration. / we see the types have like the great mountain masses that surround it, A man the water, or wearwhelming. The seenery of the waters, as it may and it is the speciment the surface calm and uninterrupted, except by the the property of the state of the state and are decided by nature with such varieties the transfer accorded, was chosen as a residence, not we are told, who seemed to lapay, but by one who wished to reject the world. The new road the law into a more secure, again system of viewing the Lakes into a more secure, and the state makes a second one of agreeable mode, and has at the same time unfolded a to some of handsome and which the Lakes there eiter as minor component parts. up a humage on particle caused in developing other from the water or its banks. From the Upper have a reason as any spreading away maided little bays and indentations, until it at been on her the control of the control of the which, like the lordly Cambrian Source, consists of and property and connected by rapidly descending ridges, whose became adjusting them been tone areas by some convulsive heavings. The good train, of which the same was a second derives its rough-sounding epithet of has Cather de's Recks, the second second of Kurry, whose descendants still exist; have product, in every aspect, a decaded and breaken outline, and, from their amazingly mount enface, endiese varieties of light and shade are continually displayed.

^{*} as an Yual signifies " an inverted nickle," which the servated outline of the Recks is supposed to resemble.



THE UPPER LAKE OF KILL ARNEY, YRELAND.

TAKEN NEAR THE TURNEL ON THE HENMARE ROAD. CARRAN TUAL IN THE DISTANCE.



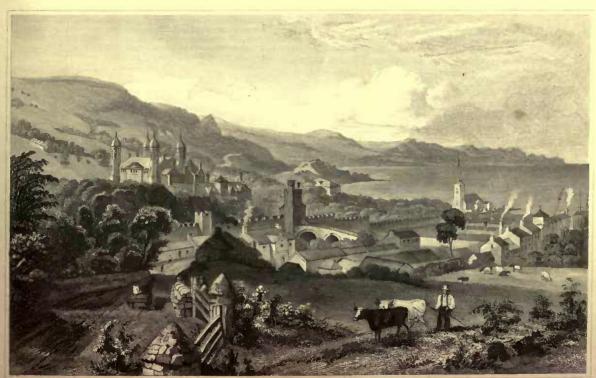
THE DIPPER LAKE OF KILLARDET, IRELAND.





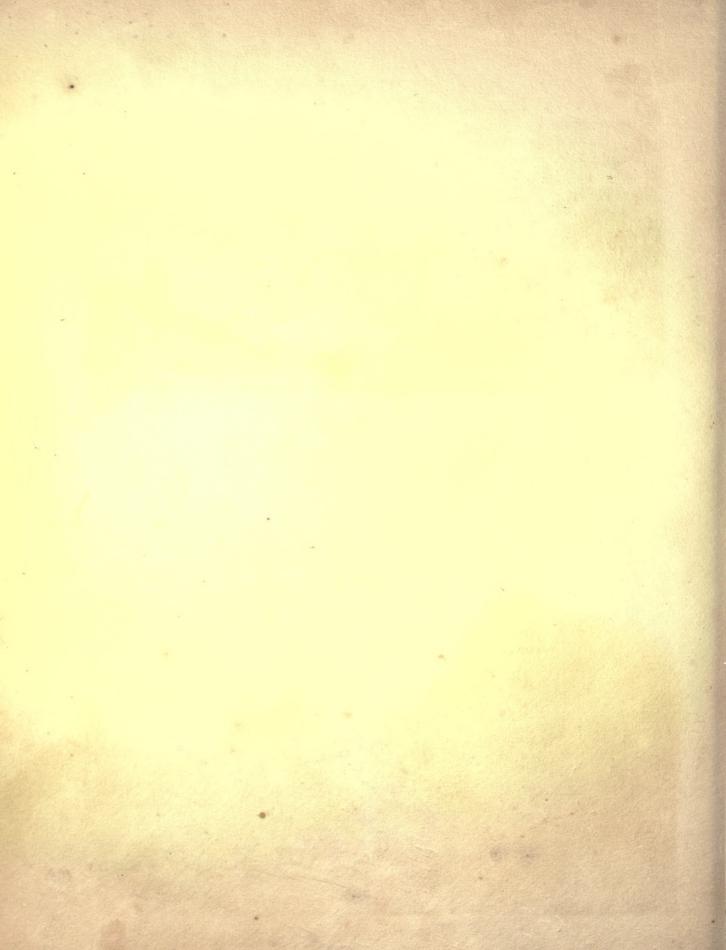
TM Baynes

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W H Bartlett

COVE HARBOUR, CORK, LOOKING TOWARD ROSTELLAN.



W H Bertlett

THE STATUE OF GEORGE THE SECOND, SOUTH MALL, CORK.

FISHER, SON, & CO LONDON 1830





Bartlett.

BLACK BURK CASTLE MEAN DOS.



COVE HARBOUR, CO CORK.



BLACK ROCK CASTLE, NEAR CORK,

The beautics, the properties, and valuable qualities of the river Lee, the Illustrator has elsewhere and frequently attempted to delineate. The exquisite scene upon that river now presented, embraces a prospect of the richest kind: in the distance, the sloping wooded bank, studded with magnificent villas, the retreats of the wealthy citizens of Cork, and Black Rock Castle, "lymphis iratis extructa," with the animating accompaniments of shipping composing the foreground, produce a simple and a beautiful composition. A castle, or rather watch-tower, was raised on the Black Rock, early in the reign of James the First, by the Lord Mountjoy, for the protection of the river. The corporation expended the sum of £296 upon the then existing tower, in the year 1722, and constructed within it a handsome octagonal apartment, the windows of which command an exquisite prospect of the river from Passage to Cove. The mayors of Cork, as Admirals of the Harbour, hold their Courts of Admiralty in this Castle, which has lately been touched by the magic wand of Mr. Payne, who succeeded in converting one ruinous old tower into the present picturesque and chaste specimen of ornamental defensive architecture.

COVE HARBOUR, COUNTY CORK.

On the bold shore of the "great Island," under which is the roadstead for vessels of war, the town of Cove is erected. Before it lies, in almost continued tranquillity, the noblest natural harbour in Europe. The precaution of our ancestors to prevent the intrusion of the stranger, by the fortifications upon Hawlboline and Spike Islands, has made a due impression on the present generation. The Island of Hawlboline, to the left of the shipping, presents a most impregnable front; it was fortified in the year 1601, by the Lord Deputy Mountjoy, but vast accessions have since been made to its capabilities and powers of offence and defence. Hawlboline confers a second benefit, more valuable than the preceding, upon the harbour of Cove; it acts as a breakwater, to protect vessels, lying at anchor under Cove, from any the least damage resulting from the ebb and flow of tide. Such an effective position is happily described in the verses of the Mantuan bard.

"Within a deep recess there lies a bay, An island shades it from the rolling sea, And forms a port, secure for ships to ride; Broke by the jutting land on either side, In double streams the briny waters glide, Betwixt two rows of rocks".....

THOMOND-GATE BRIDGE, LIMERICK CITY.

The ancient City of Limerick is seated upon the noble river Shannon, the Thames of Ireland, and is a flourishing commercial place; it consists of two distinct parts, called the Irish and English Towns, the latter occupying King's Island, formed by the separation of the waters of the Shannon, to which may be added Newtown Perry, built on the east bank of the river, after a design of the Right Hon. Edmund Sexton Perry, whose descendants now enjoy the title of Earls of Limerick.

IRELAND.

The name Limerick is derived from Loumneagh, that is, laid bare by horses. This singular origin is attributed by tradition to the circumstance of the troops of an Irish prince, who made war upon the place, having encamped upon the island, then remarkable for its abundant production of grass, and, before their arrival was known to the townsmen. their horses had eaten the island bare. Hollingshead assures us that this is a very ancient place, and that it was founded by King Yorus in the year 155. It was at an early period possessed by the Danes, and the Danish citizens of Limerick paid an annual tribute of 350 tuns of wine to King Brian Boromhe. The fortifications here were considered the strongest in the kingdom, yet insufficient to resist the attack of the English in 1174. But in the years 1642 and 1690, it proved impregnable; and the army of William the Third. under General Ginkle, were obliged to raise the siege, after serious losses, upon which the city capitulated on terms the most honourable: in the conditions granted by Ginkle, now called "the Articles of Limerick," and which have since been so variously interpreted by the most learned statesmen, the free exercise of their religion is allowed to the capitulators. A medal struck to perpetuate the surrender bears, on the obverse, the profiles of William and Mary, enclosed within the words "Non hac sine numine Divum," and, on the exergue, "Limerica capta, Hibernia subacta, Octobris, 1691."

Little of the ancient castle, towers, or walls, survive at this day, and even the ancient bridges, objects of beauty and of importance, where the river possesses such a noble breadth, have been gradually succeeded by structures of more elegance and convenience. Thomond Bridge is still quite perfect, and the ruins of the last remaining gate, which numbered seventeen, continue to contribute their picturesque support to its venerable aspect. But the splendid structure, designed by Mr. Nimmo, and now in progress, as well as the intended successor of Baul's bridge, diminish our respect for the scientific attainments of our ancestors, while we grant the homage of our admiration to the landscapes their aged structures contribute to produce.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, LIMERICK.

The quays of Limerick have been much improved, and it is intended that the Custom-house, sufficiently interesting in an Illustration, shall make way for one more in character with the commercial rank of the city. The present building has few architectural claims; the elevation consists of an arcade upon the basement supporting two stories, the centres of which are adorned with Corinthian pilasters, over which is an entablature furnished with a heavy block cornice. The arcade on the left does not correspond with the other parts, and the stores beyond it still tend to destroy the uniformity of the whole. The citizens of Limerick, like their wealthy brother-merchants of Liverpool, have waited until the prosperity of their commercial dealings required enlarged accommodations; and that period having happily arrived, a New Custom is about being erected, and extensive floating-docks are in actual progress of construction, adjoining Wellesley-bridge, itself a new erection.



W H. Bartlett

THOMONDGATE BRIDGE LIMER.



W. H. Bartlett

CUSTOM HOUSE LIMERICK

E.K. Procter





BENTH PIECE LINE.



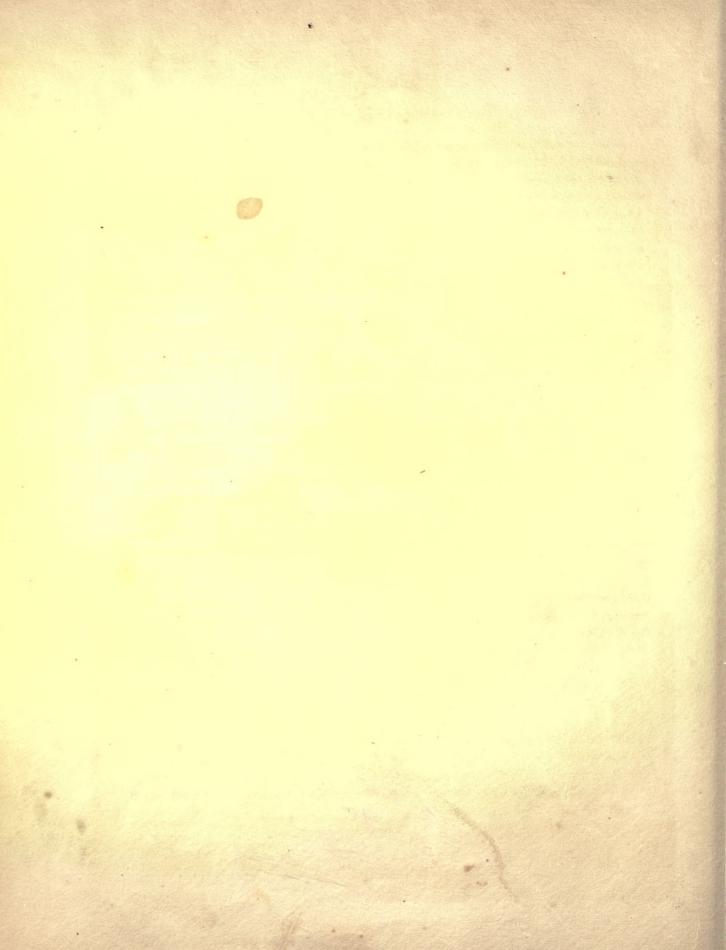
R .Wiukles





BLACE ROTE CASTLE OF CHEE I. THE RIVER LIT





BLACK ROCK CASTLE, FROM THE RIVER LEE.

Few renovations attain so happy a termination as Mr. Payne's renewal of Black Rock Castle. The river front consists of a water-gate supported by two octagonal towers, beside which stands the chief tower, pierced with windows accurately corresponding with the age and style to which the whole structure aspires, which are those of Edward the First, the entablature over the windows perhaps excepted. A light and lofty turret rises from the principal one of the Castle, terminated by a macchiolated battlement, and two square masses, in which the adopted style is faithfully preserved, give an idea of magnitude admirable in all such designs.

The Water-gate is a necessary as well as beautiful appendage. Here the barges of the mayor and corporation land their jovial crews upon the first of August in each year, to partake a splendid banquet for the occasion, in their now graceful and architectural structure, furnished at the expense of the city. The procession generally embarks in canopied barges at the City-stairs, and, sailing down the Lee for a distance of about three miles, disembarks at the Water-gate of the Castle.

GRAND PARADE, CORK.

The late splendid improvements in the City of Cork have despoiled the Grand Parade of some of its honours: it was decidedly the noblest avenue, the Sackville-street of Cork, until the opening of the New-street, which connects the western road with one end of the Parade. Its rival possesses more regularity in the architecture of the houses, and, perhaps, for that reason, constitutes a less picturesque subject. The houses of the Grand Parade are of all sizes, proportions, and even colours. A handsome equestrian statue of one of the Georges claims the solitary honour of being the only specimen of the statuary art exposed to view in any of the public walks. Around are seen, in constant occupation, an economic species of covered carriage, called Travellers, drawn by one horse, and placed under an excellent and well-observed discipline. In front, the Lee flows past the royal figure, bearing on its bosom the votaries of pleasure setting out upon aquatic excursions, and one of the children of industry pushing along his cumbrous boat while yet the flowing tide permits him.

WALKER'S MONUMENT, LONDONDERRY.

The name of Derry is so entirely associated with the reputation of manly bravery and spirited resistance, that no Illustration would possess sufficient appropriateness which was unaccompanied by some memorial of its eventful siege. The View here submitted amply testifies the warm feelings of ancestorial pride, which still survive, and manifest gratitude of a duration rarely equalled in the records of any country. The happy termination of the siege of Londonderry, in 1689, which lasted for the space of one hundred and five days, is justly attributed, by his fellow-citizens, to the energy, coolness, prudence, and courage of

Governor Walker. Succeeding ages acknowledged the praise, but it was reserved for the present generation to raise a more substantial image of his reputation. This has been happily effected by the erection of an elegant column, surmounted by a statue of the Governor. Its completion, and first public display, occurred on the 12th of August, 1828, when it was opened to the public with much ceremony and rejoicing. The design, which is by James Henry, Esq. architect, is a composition from the Greek and Roman Doric. It consists of a shaft eighty feet in height or length, resting upon a pedestal both classical and original. The capital is surmounted by a dome supporting a colossal statue of the Governor, executed by Smith in a very masterly manner. The figure looks towards the river Foyle, and, with outstretched hand, points towards the spot where the boom was placed across the river to intercept all relief from sea, and recalls the single event upon which the whole issue of the siege depended.

SLIGO.

The town of Sligo is one of the most thriving and independent in the west of Ireland. It is agreeably situated upon the river Garrow, in a mountainous and picturesque country, at a short distance from the sea. The beautiful river which winds through the low-lying hills in the vicinity, and passes the town, conveys the overflow of one of the most enchanting lakes in the kingdom into the bay of Sligo. The scenery of Lough Gill, whence the Garrow issues, is rich and romantic; and the improvements of the proprietor of its banks have derived their spirit from the example of nature. Hazlewood demesne is justly admired, and its beauties and elegances are universally confessed. The bay of Sligo anciently attracted the enterprising mariner, and at an early period a tolerable trade existed at this place. This advantage has been improved by art, and the addition of an useful pier has facilitated increasing commerce, and afforded an asylum from the hazards of a sudden squall, to multitudes of hardy seamen who prosecute the valuable fishery of the bay.

HIGH-STREET, BELFAST.

This avenue is very characteristic of the busy town of Belfast. It stretches from the old basin to the end of Donegal Place, and betrays the level and too low surface on which the town is built. The safe asylum, at last attained, of the toiling mariner, occupies the left; the less dignified means of transferring burdens, to which "terra firma" restricts her children, mark the centre; and the broad, great vista extending into the distance, may be fairly expected to excite the idea of a town possessing the magnitude, character, and commercial enterprise, so honourably earned, and so universally conceded, to Belfast.

CARRICK-A-REDE, COUNTY ANTRIM.

Amongst the curiosities of the coast of Antrim, commonly known to the world of inquiry as an appendage of the Giant's Causeway, but from which it is totally distinct, is the Basaltic Island, the chief feature of the Illustration. It is separated from the main-

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land by a chasm sixty feet in breadth, across which is thrown a bridge of ropes, the planking of which is eighty feet above the water's surface. The Irish name of this insulated mass, Dr. Hamilton translates "The Rock in the road," because it interrupts the progress of the salmon along the coast. But it may also be rendered, "The Rock of reeds." The swinging bridge is constructed for the accommodation of persons occupied in the fishery, and for their use also the little hut seen upon the rock is erected: but the season, once terminated, the whole is deserted.

DUNLUCE CASTLE, COUNTY ANTRIM.

The bold ruin of Dunluce occupies the summit of a detached rock, overhanging the high-swelling waves of the Atlantic. Its first founder has left no record of his name, but its after history supplies many incidents of interest in Irish story. The Mac Quillans were amongst its earliest proprietors, the Mac Donalds of the Isles succeeded to its possession, and the widow of the famous Duke of Buckingham was once its mistress and inhabitant. It is now the property of the Countess of Antrim. Its picturesque character is superior to its architectural. In the less accomplished ages of military skill, this must have been an impregnable fortress. The gulf which separates it from the shore was crossed by two parallel walls, about fourteen feet asunder, upon which the drawbridge rested: this was the only mode whereby the Castle could be entered; the rock on all sides being wholly inaccessible. The whole is now much dilapidated, though still a sublime subject for the artist's pencil.

THE COLERAINE SALMON LEAP.

Coleraine, in the county of Londonderry, situated on the river Bann, about three miles from the sea, is a place of great note; the navigation, however, being difficult, its trade is somewhat impeded. Hides, butter, and flour, are among its principal articles of export. The extent of its salmon fishery, both above and below the town, furnishes a source of employment and wealth. In appropriate parts of the river, weirs are erected to entrap the finny visitants, and to facilitate this profitable branch of commerce, which finds its way to the London markets. One of the most remarkable places of capture, usually called the Cuts, in contiguity with its beautiful surrounding scenery, and the ruins of a large corn-mill, lately destroyed by fire, is represented in the engraving. So numerous are the fish frequenting this river, that, the average amount is estimated at £1000 per annum, and, on one occasion, nearly 1500 salmon were taken at a single drag of the net. The bishop of Derry is said to have the privilege of drawing a net here on the first Monday after Midsummer-day, which day is called the "Bishop's Monday."

CARRICKFERGUS CASTLE AND TOWN.

The Castle of Carrickfergus is boldly seated upon a rock on the northern shore of Belfast Lough. A small and safe asylum, just under its walls, affords shelter to shipping navigating the open Lough; and the town seems judiciously placed behind the fortifications—its best security, in other days, against the pirate and invader. Sir Henry Sidney IRELAND.

was probably the founder of this old fortress, which has ever since been conspicuous in the military history of Ireland. In the unhappy civil wars it was held by the Puritans. It was near to this spot, also, that King William III. landed in 1690; and the French, under the conduct of Thurot, made a descent here in the year 1760. Its external appearance is ancient and venerable, the interior is in complete preservation, and it continues still to be regularly garrisoned.

THE GREEN-LINEN MARKET, AND COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS, BELFAST.

It is well known that linen is a staple commodity of Ireland. Of this important article, the quantity exported from Belfast is greater than from any other port in the kingdom. The best avenue, in the olden part of this capital of the north, is Donegal-street, which is peculiarly characteristic of the town itself. In the small portion of this fine opening, embraced within the Illustration, may be observed the Linen Market, where the chief staple of the north is bought and sold; the Scotch dray and Irish car occupy the centre; and the busy crowd, moving into distance, earry the eye along with them, until it rests upon the elevation of the Commercial Buildings, the happiest design and only building of hewn-stone in the town, with one exception. Adjacent to this handsome structure, in a state of dilapidation, stands the old Exchange, the removal of which would contribute much to the improvement of Donegal-street, while it presented the full front of the Commercial Buildings at the extremity of the vista.

THE TOWN AND BAY OF DUNDALK, COUNTY LOUTH.

Although the situation of Dundalk is low, and the immediately surrounding country flat,—yet, viewed from the point here selected, it is abundantly picturesque. The local circumstances of this excellent and improving town are here portrayed with much agreeable accompaniment. A rich and wooded lawn spreads across the foreground, and extends to the spire, the mill, the stores, the shipping, and other emblems of commerce and industry. The Castle-town river breaks the foreground on the left, and falls beneath a handsome stone bridge into the Bay of Dundalk. This noble sheet of water is an estuary, occupying a surface of about eighty square miles, washing the shore of a fertile cultivated region on the south, and overhung by the beautiful range of hills which stretch from the north of the Bay round to Carlingford.

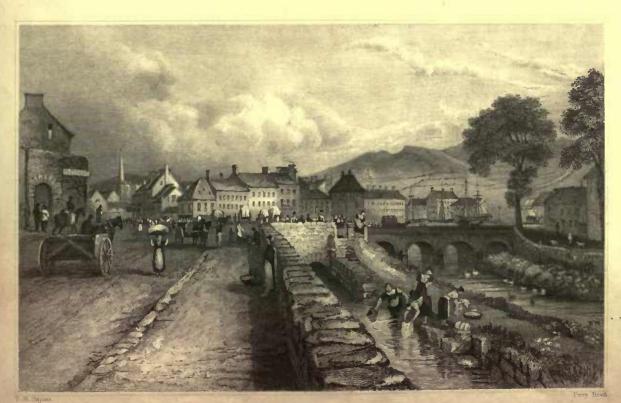
NEWRY, FROM TREVOR HILL, COUNTY DOWN.

This is one of the neatest, most thriving, and most agreeable towns, of the second class, in the kingdom. Although of early foundation, it aeknowledges Sir N. Bagnal, Knt., Marshal of Ireland, as the author of its prosperity and rank. It was this remarkable person who first erected a "good town" here, with a church and eastle, and obtained singular privileges for his lordship of Newry, some of which, such as granting of marriage licenses and probates of wills, are still retained and exercised by the Lord of the Manor. The shipping introduced into the middle distance, at the base of the hills, are con-

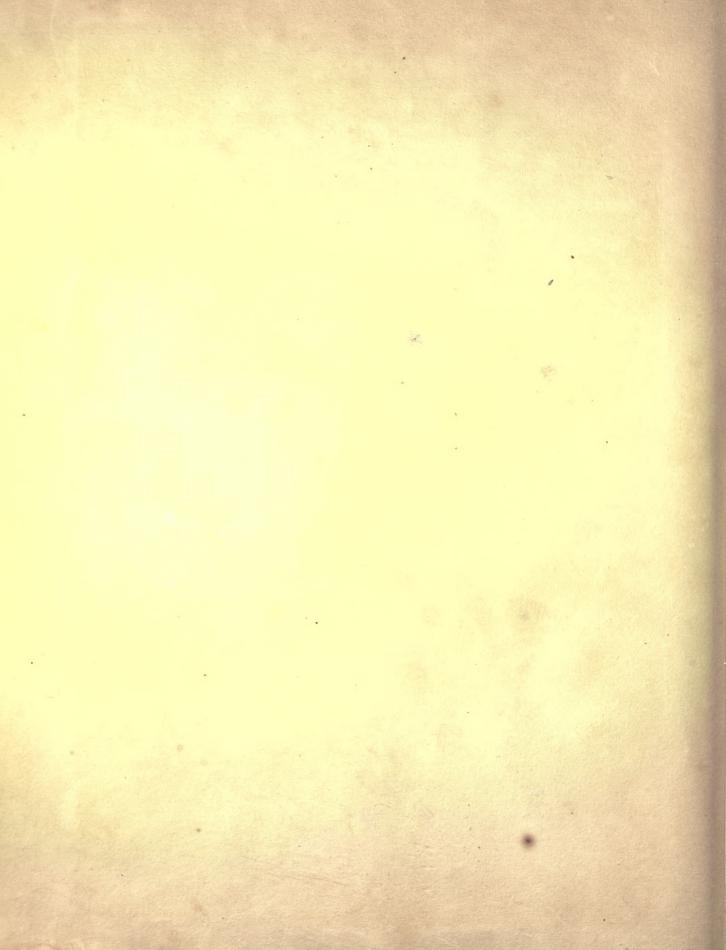


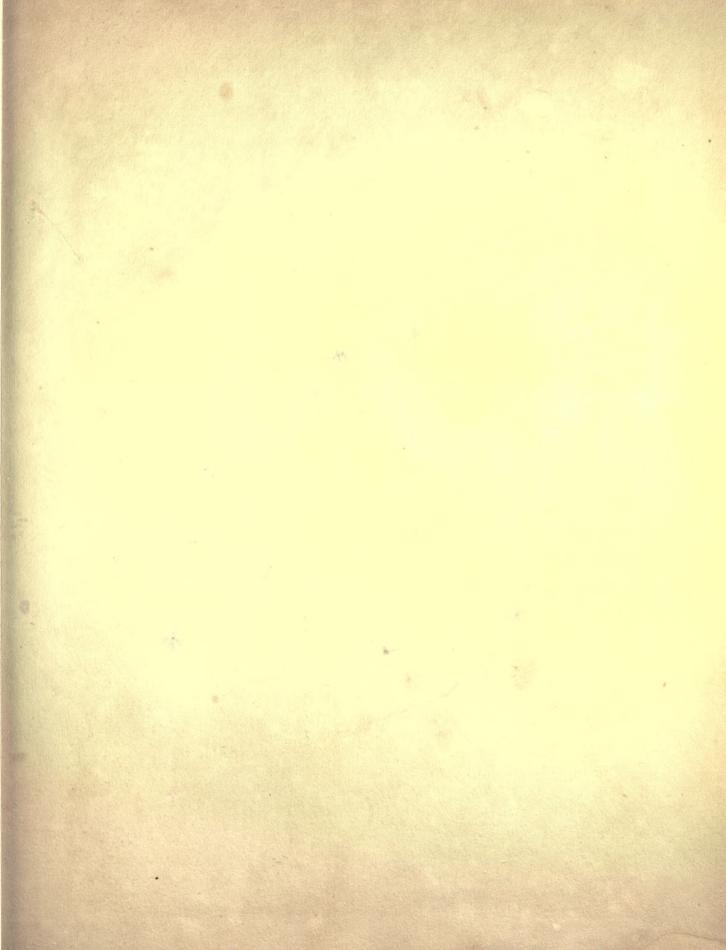
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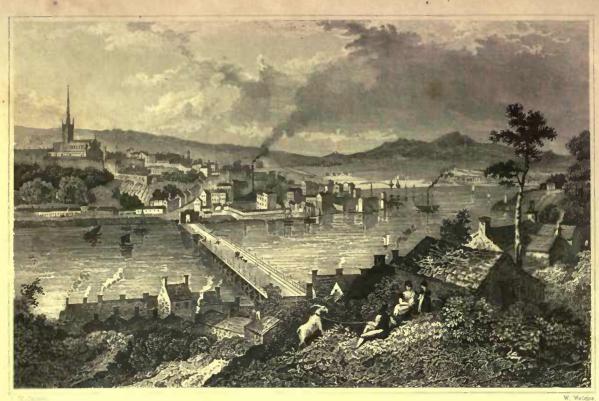
THE TOWN & BAY OF DUNDALK, C? LOUTH.



NEWRY FROM TREVOR HILL, CO DOWN.







LOTORDERRY, ERELAND.



IN THE STATE OF TH

IRELAND.

ducted thither by an artificial navigation; this canal, the first opened in Ireland, is aided by the same small river, and a communication opened with the navigable part of the river Baun, and thence with Lough Neagh. A beautiful church with an elevated spire, a magnificent Roman Catholic cathedral in the pointed style, with many beautiful villas, fo recent formation, contribute to adorn this prosperous town, and its romantic saburbs.

THE CITY OF LONDONDERRY.

This ancient city, remarkable, in the ecclesiastic annals of Iryland, as a foance ion of the famous St. Columb, and conspicuous in military history as the secret of a community siege in 1688, is situated upon a conical hill, the base of which is respect by an early river Poyle. The houses rise one above the other from the waters the total appears hill, on which stands the cathedral, crowned with a spire. The liver is remarked at hill, on which stands the shipping, which appear servered at the environment is Poyle is indicated by the shipping, which appear servered at the environment in the Illustration, the resemblence in position, and since to at the composite between the city of Londonderry and town of Lancester is so suspident that the more feature by which the difference is distinctly marked as some which is seen as the coldition of a spire.

ABBEY OF SE FRANCIS, SURF

The magnificent Abbey, the cloisters of which constitute less and a section of the constitution, to Maurice Fitzgerald, band pastice of the real, in this case of the constitution, as the dental fire having consumed the first fature, A D. 1 (to Dependence in Abbey) as an appeared that a postolic, whereby he relaxed ten years of personne to person which the above as a formal at the part of the constitution. Accorded the proof of a constitution of the Common family, appears in the second of the above of the Common family, appears in the second of the above of the constitution of the property is the appears of the result interesting part of this beautiful remains of untegrity is the appears of the result interesting part of this beautiful remains of untegrity is the appears of new cities tolerably perfect, exhibit the design of an accomplished architect. The results are at the pointed style, sustained by coupled pillars, and adorned with scalphare of different designs. Total neglect, and continued spoliation, had nearly devastated this exquence specimen of architecture; but its present noble proprietor. Lord Palmerston, has stayed the program of decay.

DUNMORE PIER, CO. WATERFERD.

The bold cliffs of Dunmore, although admired by lovers of sublime scenery, are viewed by the mariner with feelings widely different. The genius of an individual has succeeded in removing the terrors of the one, and augmenting the admiration of the other. A safe Harbour is constructed beneath the dark conglumerate cliffs, by means of a Pier 1000 feet in length, faced with hewn-stone down to the very foundation, the part below low water mark having been laid with the aid of



IRELAND. 79

ducted thither by an artificial navigation: this canal, the first opened in Ireland, is aided by the same small river, and a communication opened with the navigable part of the river Bann, and thence with Lough Neagh. A beautiful church with an elevated spire, a magnificent Roman Catholic cathedral in the pointed style, with many beautiful villas, fo recent formation, contribute to adorn this prosperous town, and its romantic suburbs.

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ABBEY OF ST. FRANCIS, SLIGO.

The magnificent Abbey, the cloisters of which constitute the subject of the Illustration, owes its institution, to Maurice Fitzgerald, lord justice of Ireland, in 1252. An accidental fire having consumed the first fabric, A.D. 1415, Pope John XXIII. issued letters apostolic, whereby he relaxed ten years of penance to all those who devoutly visited this place, and contributed to its restoration. Amongst the principal contributors are named O'Connor, Lord of Sligo, and Pierce O'Timony. A richly decorated mural monument, to the memory of the O'Connor family, appears in the south side of the choir. The most interesting part of this beautiful remnant of antiquity, is the cloister. Three sides, tolerably perfect, exhibit the design of an accomplished architect. The arcades are in the pointed style, sustained by coupled pillars, and adorned with sculpture of different designs. Total neglect, and continued spoliation, had nearly devastated this exquisite specimen of ancient architecture; but its present noble proprietor, Lord Palmerston, has stayed the progress of decay.

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the diving-bell. The sea here is subject to vast heavings, and it required, therefore, workmanship of unusual strength and solidity to resist its attacks. To effect this, rocks of many tons each in weight are laid at the back of the pier, which affords an agreeable promenade, and the Milford steamers, arriving and departing, add to the animation and grateful character of the scene. On the Pier Head is seen a Light-house possessing equally the character of beauty and solidity; it is an exact copy of the columns of the temple of Pæstum.

BLARNEY CASTLE, COUNTY CORK.

This ancient structure was erected by Cormac M'Carty, about 1449. It stands upon a pedestal of solid rock, is embosomed in luxuriant woods, and the smooth river of Blarney flows close to the tower. In 1646 it was besieged and taken by Lord Broghill, and the proprietor, Lord Muskerry, held it for James II.; but upon his surrender, the fortifications were demolished, and the only part of the ancient building permitted to remain was one large tower, the walls of which are eighteen feet in thickness. A modern mansion has been attached to this fine relique of antiquity, and the demesne and adjacent grounds, now the property of —— Jeffries, Esq., are in the highest state of perfection.

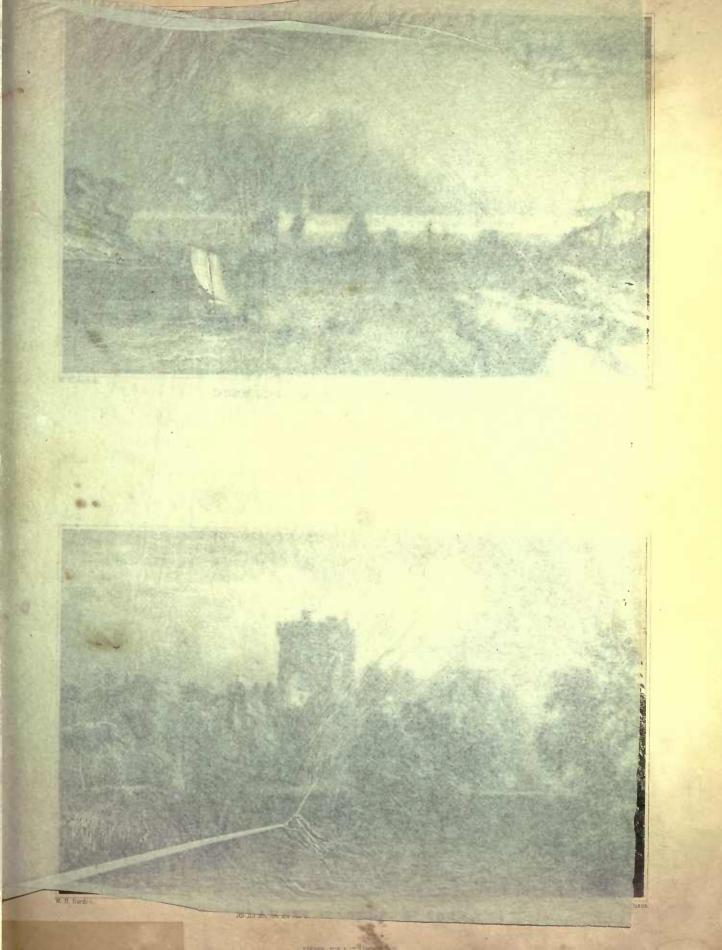
PARLIAMENT SQUARE, TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

The first and largest of the inner courts is called Parliament Square, from the circumstance of the College having been aided by a parliamentary grant in its erection. It extends 316 feet in length, by 212 in breadth, and the lofty buildings which enclose it are fronted with cut granite, the dressings and architraves being of Portland stone. On the right of the foreground is seen part of the front of the Commons Hall; near the centre stands the beautiful Corinthian Portico of the Chapel, precisely opposite to one of a similar design, beneath which the Theatre is entered. This noble range of buildings contains the chambers and lecture-rooms. The magnificent design is by Sir William Chambers, architect.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, FROM COLLEGE GREEN.

There is a grand assemblage of architectural works of the highest class in the immediate vicinity of College Green;—one, on the left, the Bank of Ireland, the great boast of Dublin, pushes in as a side scene, and the equestrian statue of William III. assists the tame line of lofty houses in forming a varied and agreeable right wing; while the grand front of the University, extending full 300 feet, occupies the whole breadth of the stage. The elevation consists of a rusticated basement, supporting three upper stories, above which a rich and handsome moulding, entablature, and cornice, are carried from end to end. The centre is adorned with three-quarter Corinthian columns, supporting a pediment ornamented with a rich block cornice. The pavilions are richly decorated, and acknowledged to be the most elegant parts of the whole design.

LONDON: FISHER, SON, & JACKSON, PRINTERS.



the diving hell. The see been a section to said hearings, and it required, therefore, workmanning of areas and selective to resist its attacks. To effect this, rocks of more than a selective back of the pier, which affords an agreeable presented to the selection and departing, add to the animation and greated at the life life life at its seen a Light-house possession.

PARKET FIFTLE COUNTY CORK.

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SER ARE, TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

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LOYDON : FISHER LOW, & LACKSON, PRINCIPES



W. H. Bardett.

DUMMORE PIER, WILL W. TEERED

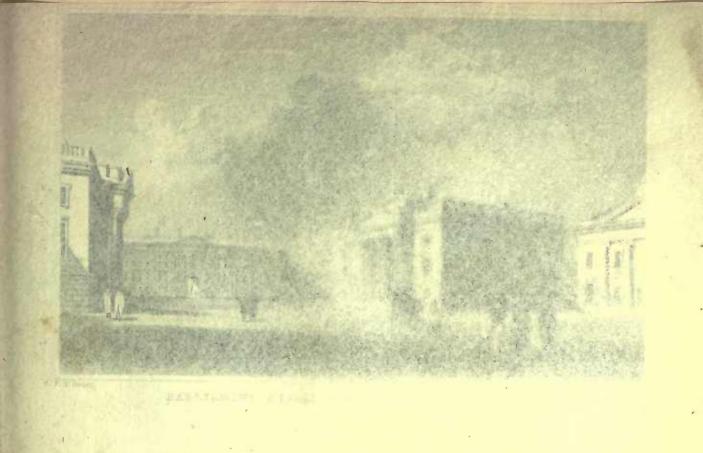


W. H. Bartlet

BLARNEY CASTLE, CO CORK.

The Dixon.





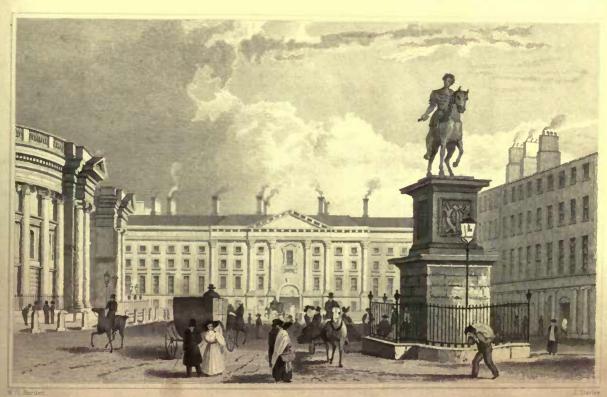




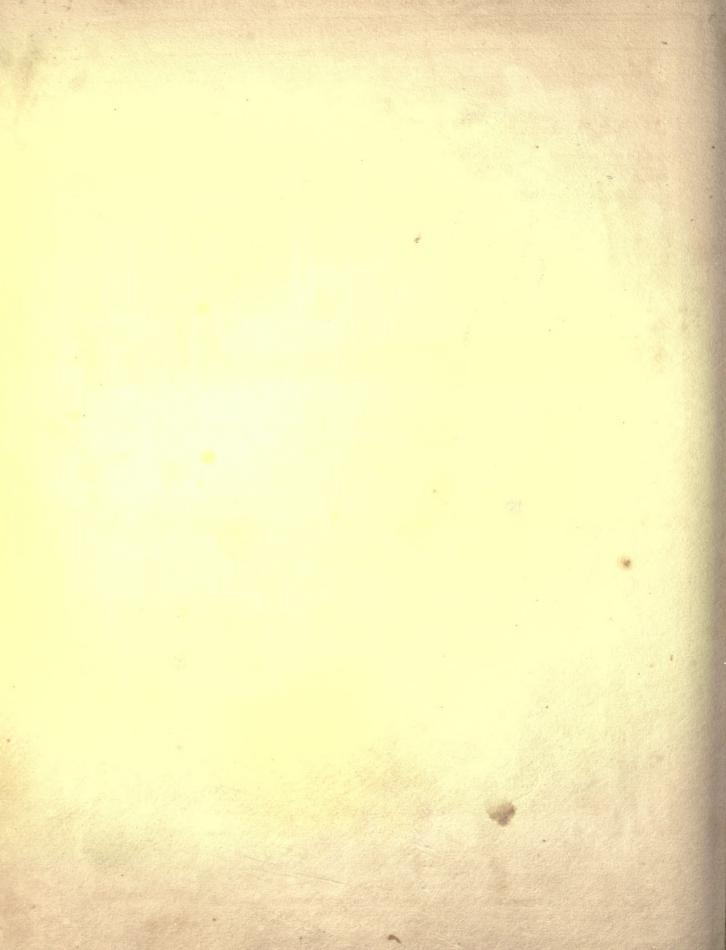


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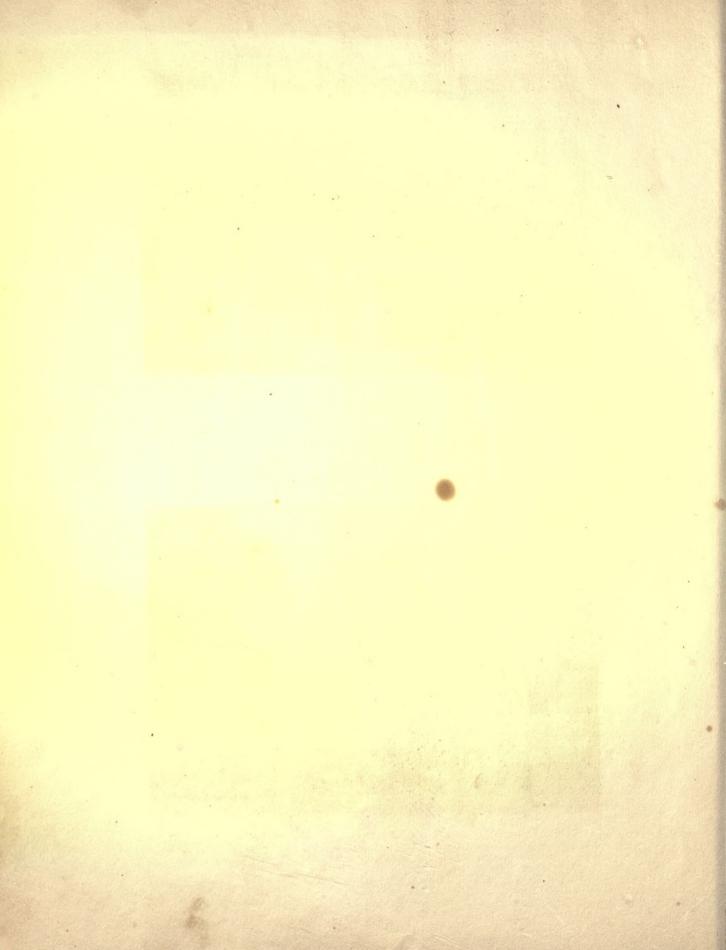




PENEW LIE



DALKEITH PALACE,
MID LOTHIAN



Dalkeith Palace, Mid-Lothian;

THE SEAT OF HIS GRACE

WALTER FRANCIS MONTAGU SCOTT DOUGLAS.

DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY, &c.

THE Palace of Dalkeith is a magnificent structure. It stands on a knoll, overlooking the confluence of the north and south branches of the river Esk. The approach to the house and the banks of the river are adorned with plantations. For many ages, antecedent to the erection of the present edifice, there had stood on this spot a castle of considerable strength, the residence of the family of Morton. Dalkeith Palace, as represented in the annexed Engraving, was built about the beginning of the last century, by Anne, Duchess of Buccleuch, widow of the unfortunate James, Duke of Monmouth, natural son of Charles II. It consists of a front adorned with columns of the Corinthian order, and a double wing at each end. The great Court between the Palace and the Park is very spacious, environed with balustrades of iron, between pillars of freestone. And from the gate of the Court there is an Avenue through the Park, directly south, of a mile long; and round the Palace a Terrace, which, on the north, where the front of the Palace is 120 feet wide, overlooks a precipice to the river, as at Windsor. On the east side is a natural amphitheatre, in the bottom of which is a flower-garden, and, round the side, evergreen slopes. You enter the Palace by a great Hall paved with stone. To the left of the Hall is the great Staircase supported by pillars of marble, and every step curiously inlaid with walnut-tree wood. At the top of the staircase is a noble room, forty feet long, and thirty high and broad. There is also a great room to the north of the Hall. The walls of most of the rooms are adorned with many very valuable family Portraits. The offices join the town of Dalkeith, which is a royal burgh, large and well-built.

The estate of Dalkeith has been held by the Buccleuch family ever since the year 1642. The Park, which abounds in woods, particularly antique oaks, consists of about 800 Scotch acres, and is surrounded by a high wall. The rivers North and South Esk run through the Park, and unite their streams about half a mile below the house. His late Majesty George IV. took up his residence

at Dalkeith Palace upon his visit to Scotland.

The noble family of Scott is very ancient, and was of great importance on the borders. The first of the family ennobled was in the reign of James VI., to recompense his signal merit under Maurice, Prince of Orange, in 1606. The son of this nobleman, named Walter, was created Earl of Buceleuch in 1619. Walter, the second Earl, who died in 1651, left two daughters, Mary and Anne. Mary dying without issue, the title of Countess of Buccleuch devolved on her only sister, Anne, afterwards married to James, Duke of Monmouth, and who thereupon adopted the surname of Scott. In 1673, the Duke and Duchess were created Earl and Countess of Dalkeith, Baron and Baroness Whitechurch and Eskdale, with remainder to the heirs of their bodies. Upon the Duke's unfortunate decease, the English honours became forfeited, but the attainder did not effect the peerages enjoyed by the Duchess in her own right, being Duchess of Buccleuch by creation, and Countess of Buccleuch by descent from her ancestor, the first Earl. Upon her death in February, 1732, she was succeeded in her titles by her grandson Francis, the second Duke-who, dying in April, 1751, was succeeded by his grandson Henry, the third Duke*-on whose decease, January, 1812, the honours descended to his eldest son, Charles William Henry. This nobleman died at Lisbon, in April, 1819, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, Walter Francis, the present and fifth Duke of Buccleuch, and third Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry.—Motto: Amo.

1.

^a Upon the death of the Duke of Queenaberry, without issue, in 1810, Heary Dake of Bucclauch, added to his other titles, Duke of Queensberry, Marquess of Dumfrieshire, Earl of Drumlaarig and Sacquhar, Viccount Nith, Thortholwold end Rosa, Lord Douglas, of Kinmont, Middlebri, and Dornock.

Penicuik, Mid-Lothian;

THE SEAT OF

SIR GEORGE CLERK, BART. M. P.

Penicula has long been one of the principal attractions in the environs of the Northern Metropolis, for its very beautiful situation and extensive ornamented grounds; or on account of the fine collection of pictures, and the classical feast which the interior presents. The House is situated in a parish of the same name, about ten miles from Edinburgh, and two from the village of Penicuik, about six hundred and sixty feet above the level of the sea. The Park and Grounds surrounding the House, adorned with plantations of various ages, amount to about a thousand acres;—the estate being altogether about eight thousand acres.

The river Esk, and a number of tributary streams, each forming distinct glens or dales, and separated by heights covered with the richest foliage, render the park most picturesque and beautifully diversified. These streams either flow into each other, or into the Esk, before that river passes the House, which it leaves with considerably augmented waters at about the distance of a quarter of a mile; winding in a very graceful manner, and seen occasionally, from the windows, glancing through the boughs of its richly wooded banks. Besides the very venerable trees that surround the Mansion, and adorn the wide level space in front of it, there are several hundred acres of wood within the boundaries of the park, to which the proprietor is yearly making additions. There are three fine lakes, the banks and islands of which are ornamented with evergreens, forming most delightful walks, while the pleasures of the parterre are sus-

pended by the winter frosts.

From the portico in front of the house, as seen in our plate, there is a good view of the *esplanade* before the building, with its scattered trees, bounded by a fine bank, over which the tower and flag-staff rise; and to the left are the beautiful colonnade and spire of the stables, both excellent objects, and beyond them the Pentland hills covered with flocks; from the eastern windows the vista of an aged lime avenue is seen, to which succeeds the broken wooded character of the den of the Esk, terminated by a handsome obelisk, erected to the memory of Allan Ramsay, who was a friend and *protegée* of the family; and who laid the scene of his celebrated *Gentle Shepherd* in the immediate vicinity of Penicuik. The views from the House are much improved by several ruins of ancient towers and castles, three of which are within the park, and seen from the windows: viz. *Brunstain*, which belonged to the Crichtons; *Outershill*, to the Prestons, the former possessors of Penicuik; and a hunting seat of Oliver St. Clair, Baron of Rosslyn, on an elevated site on the southern bank of the Esk.

Penicuik House was erected by Sir James Clerk, in 1760, from his own plans. Having lived much in Italy, and made architecture his particular study, no professional architect was employed in any part of the building; and numerous ornaments of the grounds mark the sound judgment and correct taste of that accomplished gentleman. The building is an oblong square, of considerable length, and fronts the north, on which side is a fine portico of eight Ionic columns, twenty feet in height, raised on arches, to which two broad flights of steps, adorned with a stone balustrade on either side, conduct, and thence lead immediately to the principal floor. In the tympanum of the pediment, is the shield and crest of the family of Clerk; surmounted by the badge of a Baronet of Nova Scotia. The ceiling is painted in fresco by Runciman, and represents sacrifices to the heathen deities; it is admirably executed in relief, and closely resembles sculpture. On each side of the entrance are fine statues of the Dacian captives, from the antique; and over the door is inscribed, in Roman

2

characters, Non Domo Dominus SED Domino Domus Honestanda Es.* The Hall is thirty-two feet by thirty, and very lofty. Beautiful white marble statues of the Piping Faun, Apollo, and Flora, are placed in niches: besides these, there is a number of fine remains of Roman sculpture, brought from the station at Middleby, in Dumfriesshire, a possession of this family, and likewise a profusion of antique pedestals, vases, busts, bronzes, &c., forming a most interesting and valuable collection. Besides the Hall of entrance and several spacious bedrooms, there are on the principal floor five large and elegant rooms, viz. Ossian's Hall, small Drawing-room, eighteen feet square; dining-room, forty-five feet long, looking toward the north; breakfast-parlour, twenty-four feet by eighteen; and ante-chamber, eighteen feet square: the library, thirty-seven feet by twenty-five, is on the second floor, and a great number of bed-rooms on that and the third story.

The Great Drawing-Room, or Ossian's Hall, thirty-seven feet by twenty-five, is so called from the roof being wholly occupied with paintings, the subjects of which are selected from the poems of Ossian, and executed in a masterly style by Runciman; the figures all the size of life. In the centre is Ossian playing on the harp to the ancient inhabitants of Caledonia; allegorical figures in the angles of the ceiling represent the Tay, Spey, Clyde, and Tweed, the principal rivers of Scotland. Along the sides of the roof are the following subjects: The Fall of Young Oscar, the Death of Oscar, the Death of Aggandecca, Hunting Piece from Cathloda, Gekhosa mourning over Lamderg, Oina Morul serenading Ossian, Cormac attacking a Spirit, Cairbar's Murder of Cormac, Scandinavian Wizards, and Fingal encountering a Spirit.—The principal Pictures in this and all the apartments are given in the accompanying list.

Besides the paintings, there is at Penicuik one of the finest collections of rare and valuable prints to be met with in the kingdom; a number of fine original sketches by Vandyck, Raffaelle, Guido Rheni, Medina, &c., and an extensive well-selected Library, abounding with rare books, the accumulation of many generations of accomplished literary possessors of the Mansion. There are two handsome staircases, which ascend to the second or bed-room floor from vestibules leading off the Hall of Entrance: the arched roof of the left ascent is painted with emblematical figures of the seasons and signs of the Zodiac; and that of the right, represents the landing, marriage, nuptial feast, and apotheosis of Margaret of Denmark, Queen of Malcolm III. or Canmore, by Runciman.

The Flag-tower, which forms a fine object in the view, and appears to great advantage in many of the drives and walks of the Park, was erected by Sir James Clerk, and over its entrance are the words tible sit prudentia turris 1750: there is a staircase leading to the top, which commands a grand view of almost the whole counties of East and Mid Lothian, with the wide expanse of the Frith of Forth, the distant shores and hills of Fife, the Bass-rock, Inchkeith, Isle of May, &c., forming a prospect almost unequalled for variety, richness, and extent. The Clock Spire is one hundred and twenty feet high, and of correct and beautiful proportions. Near it is an exact model of the celebrated Arthur's Oven, or Temple of Terminus, in Stirlingshire, the only Roman temple in Britain. Previous to its demolition, Sir James Clerk had its measurement and proportions accurately copied in his Court of Offices.

Penicuik, Lasswade, and the other extensive properties in Mid-Lothian, belonging to Sir George Clerk, have been upwards of two centuries in possession of his family. He has been several times returned Member of Parliament for the County, and was in 1819 appointed one of the Lords of the Board of Admiralty. He married Maria Law, niece of Lord Ellenborough. Sir George Clerk is the sixth Baronet, his ancestor having been raised to that dignity by Charles II. in 1679.

3

^{*} During the heat of the French Revolution, a committee met at the village, each of whom fixed upon what was to fall to his share. There accordingly appear the words, David Harper, his house, written in black chalk, on the side of the door of this seat, which it would appear this man had appropriated to himself.

List of the principal Victures at Venicuik.

I. ANTECHAMBER.

Head of David Calderwood, the Historian ... Jameson Virgin, Infant, and St. John. . Imperiali. Judith with the head of Holofernes . . A. Clerk. Figures dancing . . Jean Van Eyck. Earl of Pembroke, Ship in the distance .. Vanderreldt Portrait of William Aikman, the painter, who died in 1731, a legacy to Baron Sir John Clerk . . Aikman. Adam and Eve. . De Wit. Oyster Girl . . Scalken. Flower-piece. . Giacomo. Prometheus .. Hand. Two heads . . after Jameson. The Duke of Norfolk. . Sir Godfrey Kneller.

II. GREAT DRAWING ROOM, OR OSSIAN'S HALL.

Jacob's Journey . . J. Bassano. Magdalene. . Rubens. A Storm. . Vanderveldt. Flora . . Pelegrini. Allegorical picture of Grammar.. Leonardo da I'inci. Ditto, of Rhetoric . . Ditto. Portrait of Anthony Trieste, Bishop of Ghent ... Rubens. Galatea. . Guido Rheni. Susanna and the Elders .. J. Palma. Portrait. . Hans Holbein. Magdalene . . Trevizani . Head . . Rembrandt. Angels appearing to the Shepherds.. A Bussano. Madonna.. Carlo Cignani. Baptism of our Saviour . F. Bolognese. Girl telling her beads at an altar . . Rembrandt. Holy Family .. A. Caracci. Portrait of Charles Duke of Queensberry and Dover, K. T ... Anne Forbes. Ditto of the Duchess of Queensberry . . Aikman. Two Heads . . Lanfranc. Two Ditto. . L. Bramer. Two Ditto. . G. Brandi. Portrait of Sir Thomas More... Hans Holbein. Our Saviour at the house of Emmaus... Rembrandt. Cain and Abel . . Sir John Medina. Portrait of Elizabeth Lady Clerk . . De Wit. Landscape with Cattle . . Bergham. Portrait of a Lady . . Vandyck. Two Heads .. Rembrandt. Martyrdom of St. Erasmus. . Nicholas Poussin. A Head .. Rubens. The Ascension. Rubens.
Town and Harbour of Amsterdam. Zeeman. Holy Family . . Giacomo Brandi. Portrait of a Flemish Officer .. Rubens. Two Landscapes with figures . . Michease. A Fisherman . . Murilto. Mary de Medicis . . Rubens. Henry VIII ... Holbein A Seaport. . D. Van Heil. View of Rome .. Ditto. Portrait of John Clerk, Esq. of Penicuik . . De Wit. Herodias's daughter with the Head of John the Baptist . . Guido Rheni. Virgin and Child .. Carlo Maratti. Landscape with figures . . Filippo A. Lauri. Man's Head. . Lucas Van Leyden. Woman's Head . . Ditto. Court-yard of an Inn. . Castiglione. Susanna and the Elders. . Palma.

III. SMALL DRAWING ROOM.

A Man lighting his Pipe . . Adrian Brower. Head . . Ditto. Portrait of Jean Kupetzky . . J. Kupetzky. Old Man's Head . . Rembrandt. Portrait of Charles II. . . Master unknown. Head of a Faun. L. Van Leyden. Flower-piece. Van Elst. Danaë, after Carlo Maratti . Aikman. Leda, after Ditto .. Ditto. Two Landseapes .. Lucatelli. Old Head.. Curavaggio.
Satan sowing Tares.. A. Elshiemer. Mercy and judgment . . Sebastian Concha. Rebecca at the Well . . Imperiali. Angels administering to our Saviour in the Wilderness .. Ditto. A Dead Head . . Giacomo di Fiori. Mars and Venus. . N. Paussin. Two Heads . . Cararaggio. Two Hands .. Tintoretto. Portrait of Quintin Matsys. . Matsys. Dead Christ . . Albert Durer. Highland Wedding .. De Witt. Mrs. Booth . . Sir G. Kneller.

IV. DINING ROOM.

Diana and Eudymion . . Grecolini. Boors drinking .. Heemskirk. Boors smoking . . Ditto. Head of a Gardener-and Head of a Gardener's Wife, in fruits.

John Clerk, Esq. of Penicuik, and Mary Gray his Wife . . Aikman. Portrait of Lord Denbigh . . Sir G. Kneller. Sir John and Lady Clerk . . Sir Hen. Raeburn. Head of an Augel, after Guido . . Aikman. Boy tumbling .. Paulo Veranese. Two Sea Views .. Vernet. Landscape with figures . . Potemberg. Tooth-drawer. . Teniers. Adoration of the Wise Men . . Passari. St. Cecilia . . Imperiali. A Village Feast . . Teniers. Joseph and Potiphar's Wife. Grecolini. Head. . Prong. Lot and his Daughters . . Parmegiano. Landscape with St. Jerome . . Old Teniers. Portrait of Allan Ramsay . . Aikman. St. John the Baptist . . Luca Jordana. Meeting of the Old and New Testament .. Quintin Matsys. St. John in the Wilderness .. Roland Savary. Two Heads. . Vandyck. The Marquess of Montrose, K. G., after Vandyck . . Aikman.

V. BREAKFAST PARLOUR.

Portrait of Sir John Clerk, Baron of the Exchequer . . Aikman. The Origin of painting .. Runeiman. Sir John Clerk, and C. Kilpatrick his wife ... Aikman. Sir Archibald, afterwards Viscount Primrose . . Seougal. Earl of Lincoln.. Sir Peter Lely.

Angel with a nail of the Cross.. Guiseppe Chiari. Baron Clerk . . Sir Jahn Medina. Ludy M. Stnart his first Wife . . Ditto. John Clerk, Esq. their eldest Son. . Aikman. Man and Woman smoking. . Heemskirk. Janet Inglis, Lady Clerk . . Sir John Medina.

Carstairs. Lanarkshire:

THE SEAT OF

HENRY MONTEITH. ESQ.

This Seat is situated in the Parish of Carstairs, about five miles from the county town, and nearly equidistant from Edinburgh and Glasgow, being twenty-seven miles west of the former, and twenty-six miles east from the latter. It stands on a bank, pleasantly sloping south towards the Clyde, which river winds round the property for several miles, and is surrounded by very fine old timber.

The estate of Carstairs originally belonged to a branch of the family of Lockhart, of Lee, and was sold by Sir George Lockhart, Bart., about the year 1760, to the late Mr. Fullerton, from whose son, Robert Fullerton, Esq. Governor of Prince of Wales Island, it was purchased, a few years ago, by the present proprietor, Henry Monteith, Esq.

The former Mansion was above two hundred years old; and having fallen into a state of complete decay, the present building has been erected on its site, from designs, and under the superintendence, of Mr. Burn, architect, Edinburgh.

It is in the Tudor style of architecture, according to the taste displayed during the reign of Henry the Seventh. The designs for the House were selected from the best and most perfect examples of that period, and a Court of Stable Offices has been attached in a more simple form, but in a corresponding style.

The outer Hall is entered from the carriage porch, seen in the north-west view, and opens into a Gallery, eighty feet long, terminated by a very hand-some staircase. The principal apartments are entered from this Gallery, and communicate with each other. The Dining-room and Drawing-room are each about thirty-six feet long, by twenty-four feet wide; and the Book-room and Billiard-rooms, twenty-five feet by twenty.

CARSTAIRS, LANARKSHIRE.

The Hall, Staircase, Gallery, and Library, are finished in the same style as the exterior of the Mansion; and the large mullioned Windows, at the extremities of the Gallery, are filled with stained glass.

The general view represents the opposite, or south-east sides of the Mansion. The various and irregular form of the building suits well with the surrounding scenery, and, with the Conservatory at the east end of the south front, present a most correct example of the peculiar style of architecture in use at the period alluded to.

There is a Roman Camp on a rising ground near the river Clyde, of which the Prætorium, and walls of circumvallation, are still visible. Several coins, instruments of war, and utensils, have been discovered on the site.

Dunse Castle, Berwickshire:

THE SEAT OF

WILLIAM HAY, ESQ.

OF DRUMMELZIER.

The family of Hay, of Drummelzier, is a younger branch of the noble family of Tweeddale in East Lothian. The first of this branch was the Honourable William Hay, second son of John, first Earl of Tweeddale, by Lady Margaret Montgomerie, daughter of Alexander, sixth Earl of Eglinton. He married the Honourable Elizabeth Seton, only daughter of Alexander, Viscount of Kingston, and was the great-grandfather of the present representative of this family, who married Miss Garston, daughter of Major Garston, by whom he has two daughters: one of his brothers was killed at the battle of Waterloo. William Hay, Esq. of Drummelzier, the proprietor of Dunse Castle, is Convener of the county of Berwiek.

The Barony and Castle of Drummelzier, which is now a ruin, are situated on the banks of the Tweed, at a great distance from Dunse Castle, that has long been the principal family residence.

Dunse Castle is a large and venerable building: that portion of it particularly, which forms the right side of our south-western view, is of so great antiquity as to have been a border fortress in the ages of our first Christian Scottish monarchs. When it was determined by the proprietor that an addition should be made, in preference to removing wholly the strong hold of his gallant feudal ancestors, the character of the new part was so planned as to harmonize in an admirable manner with the style of the old building. In preserving this, Mr. Gillespie, the architect, has succeeded almost beyond precedent; and the Castle now presents, with its numerous irregular heights and projections, and with its lofty Towers, the appearance of strength, dignity, and durability, so suitable to its situation, its history, and to the hereditary respect in which its possessors have been held for many generations. The whole building is of a beautiful cream-coloured stone; the ornaments, all carved in the same, are remarkably well executed.

Placed on an elevated situation in a well-cultivated country, and backed by extensive forests of old and young wood, this Seat has the command of many beautiful and interesting prospects: the Park is large, clothed with much old wood, and greatly embellished by a fine piece of water about a mile in length, which separates the hill of Dunse Law from the Castle, and is one of the greatest ornaments of the view from that side of the building. The plantations consist of about seven hundred acres, covering all the heights to the north and east of the house, and, when full-grown, will produce a rich and grand effect. A venerable straight avenue of lime-trees leads to the arched gateway, the usual entrance from the town of Dunse, about half a mile distant, the vista of which, terminated by the pointed arch, has a fine appearance from the oriel window of the dining-room: a second, but much longer avenue, intersecting the other at

right angles, and stretching down the park for a considerable way, is to be the principal approach from the south and west, the gateway to which is not yet erected. The Gardens and Shrubberies are of great extent, and occupy the ground to the north-west of the Castle: the Green-houses and Hot-houses are upwards of four hundred feet in length. An excellent kennel, where Mr. Hay keeps an admirable pack of fox-hounds, is situated near the western extremity of the Park.

Within, there is little of the regular arrangement of modern houses: the massive walls, solid oak-doors and panels, and heavy stone mullions of the windows, preserve the appearance of antiquity which might be expected from a view of the exterior.

The grand Staircase is sixty feet in height, and ascends directly from the Hall of Entrance and Porch, leading to the principal floor; the niches and canopies are of the finest stone sculptured work. Here is a very handsome Vestibule supported by rich columns and pointed arches, from which the public rooms enter. Their proportions are—Drawing-room, forty-two feet by twentyfour; Dining room, forty feet by twenty-three; Parlour, twenty-four feet by twenty; a beautiful Boudoir, looking towards the lake, of fourteen feet by six: and small Book-room, twenty feet square: the wood-work of all the rooms is of dark carved oak of the finest workmanship, and the roofs are richly adorned with bold mouldings. There is a Cloister of forty feet in length, terminated by a beautiful stained glass window of armorial bearings and other devices: the great mullioned window of the Stairease is about twenty-five feet high: the Library, which is on the floor above the other public rooms, is forty-four feet by twenty-four, lighted by a fine projecting oriel of stained glass. There are about thirty-six bed-rooms, and the Kitchen and servants' accommodation is most extensive, and admirably arranged.

A large court of offices, containing distinct stables for earriage and riding horses, hunters, &c. is connected with the Castle to the north. The whole mansion is, perhaps, as perfect a specimen of correct taste, and of ample and splendid family accommodation, as may be seen in the kingdom.

List of the Principal Paintings at Dunse Castle.

A Portrait, Sir Peter Lely.—King Charles I. small length, Sir Anthony Vandyck.—Queen Henrietta Maria, small whole-length, Ditto.—A curious painting of the "Chansler Seton," Earle of Dumfermlin,"and his Family.—Head, Sassaferetti.—Portrait of the Marchioness of Montrose.—The Prince of Nassau.—Portrait of a Gentleman, with inscription, "Ci Scotoroid Guido."—Viscount Kingston.—The Chevalier de St. George, James VIII.—Queen Clemention Sohieski.—Charles Edward, "The Prince."—Henry (IX.) Cardinal York.—These four Portraits were painted in France, and sent as presents from the Chevalier de St. George to the Hays of Drummelzier.—A Bacchanalian Subject, Paul Veronese.—Ditto, Ditto.—Cardinal Bentivoglio.—Sir Anthony Vandyck.—Annibal Carracci.—Sir Peter Paul Rubens.—Rembrandt.—Van Ryn.—Spinola—Lady Semple.—General Montgomerie.—Sir John Seton.

The Earl of Eglintoun,—The Viscount Kingston.—Portrait of His Grace the Duke of Roxburghe, K.G.—The Earl of Linlithgow.—The Countess of Linlithgow.—Lady Blantyre.—Two Battlepieces.—The Adoration of the Magi.—Allegorical Subject, Paul Veronese.—Head, Raffaelle.—Ditto, Pictro da Cortona.—Ditto, Pietro Francesco Mola. — Ditto, Vanni. — Group of Figures, Filippo Laura. — Christ crowned with thorns. — Head, Tintoretto.—Portrait, Rubens.—Head, B. F. Volterrano.—Allegorical, Le Brun.—Lady Anne Hay.—Earl of Winton (Seton.) — Landscape and figures, Paul Veronese.—Head, Tintoretti.—Ditto, C. Maratti.—Ditto, Titian.—The Earl of Winton's Family, two large Portraits.—Cat, Breughel.—Woman taken in Adultery, Caracci.—Portrait, Titiun.—Magliahechi.—Portrait, supposed, Caracci.—King James (VI.) First of Great Britain.—Halt of Troops, Bloemart.—Troops marching, Ditto.

Wishaw, Lanarkshire:

THE SEAT OF

LORD BELHAVEN AND STENTON.

This Mansion has been recently enlarged and beautified by Lord Belhaven, under the direction of Mr. Gillespie. The style of the architecture is the castellated, and the whole is a very successful alteration of an ancient building. The front has an extremely handsome appearance; the outline being much varied by the different heights and projections of the towers and embattled walls. The apartments are suitable to the extent of the house; and some of them are particularly worthy of examination, for their beauty and proportions. There are several excellent family portraits preserved at Wishaw; one of Sir James Balfour, Lord Lyon, king of arms in the reign of King Charles I., by Vandyck, is reckoned a very valuable painting. There is also a picture of John, Lord Belhaven, who, in the reign of Queen Anne, made so strenuous an opposition to the treaty of Union.

The territorial possessions of this family, in the county of Lanark, are very aucient. The Peerage of Belhaven and Stenton was conferred on Sir John Hamilton, of Biel, in the county of Haddington, by Charles I., in 1647. The patent was surrendered to the Second Charles, in 1695, and regranted by his Majesty, with further remainders. The father of the present Lord Belhaven succeeded to the title in the year 1799, by a decree of the House of Lords. He died at this seat, 29th October, 1814. By Penelope, daughter of Ronald Macdonald, Esq., of Clanronald, he left Robert Montgomery Hamilton, eighth Lord Belhaven, born in 1793: he married, in 1816, Hamilton, daughter of Mr. Campbell, of Shawfield, maternally descended from the family of Belhaven.

Lee Place, Lanarkshire:

THE SEAT OF

SIR CHARLES MACDONALD LOCKHART, BART.

LEE PLACE is situated in the rich and romantic district of Clydesdale, not far from the town of Lanark. The vale of the Clyde has long been remarkable for its beauty, and the variety of interesting objects to be seen in the neighbourhood. The Mouse, a very romantic stream, falls into the Clyde a little below Lanark, between Lee and that town. The celebrated rocks, called the Cartland Craigs, are upon this river; and over it, at that spot, a bridge has recently been erected from a design by Mr. Telford. The height from the bed of the river to the parapet, is one hundred and twenty-five feet; the rocks, however, are of much greater elevation, and may be termed the grandest to be seen in this country.

The alterations at Lee Place, which give it a castellated appearance, were commenced by Sir Charles Lockhart, Bart. a few years ago, from the designs of Mr. Gillespie Graham, an architect, who has the merit of introducing the Gothic style into this country, in a greater degree of purity and perfection than had previously been exhibited. The Hall, in the centre of the building, rises to the full height of the tower, and is lighted by twelve windows. The adjoining suite of the principal rooms is extremely handsome, and they are all spacious and well-proportioned.

The family of Lockhart, of Lee, may justly be ranked amongst the most ancient in the northern part of Great Britain, and has long held extensive property in the county of Lanark, where many of its representatives have occupied important official situations. The late Sir Alexander Macdonald Lockhart married Jane, daughter of Daniel Macneill, Esq., and on his death was succeeded by Sir Charles, his eldest son, the present Baronet.

Taymouth Castle, Perthshire;

THE SEAT OF

THE EARL OF BREADALBANE.

Taymouth, formerly called Balloch, was acquired by Sir Colin Campbell, of Glenurquhay, Knight of Rhodes, about the year 1480; from him is lineally descended the present Peer, whose ancestor was created Earl of Breadalbane and Holland, by King Charles II., in 1677. Sir Colin was younger son of Sir Duncan Campbell, of Lochow; and from Archibald, the eldest son, is descended the family of the Duke of Argyll, chief of the name of Campbell.

Balloch Castle was built by Colin, sixth Laird of Glenurquhay, who died in it, April 7th, 1583.—No part of the old fabric remained, except the wings,

which were lately removed.

The present mansion is originally a design of Elliot, (architect of the Regent's bridge, &c.) since greatly altered and improved by the taste of Lord Breadalbane. It was commenced about the beginning of this century, and consists of a great quadrangle, with a circular tower at each corner, and a large and lofty lantern tower in the centre. To this building an eastern wing, extending 180 feet, containing the offices, has recently been added; and the western one is to contain the library, conservatory, and family apartments. The front of the whole edifice will extend upwards of 430 feet. Our View represents the front of the eastern wing, and the side of the main body of the building. An arched cloister goes round the exterior of three sides, and the stone tracery and ornaments are executed with great lightness and beauty. On entering, the visitor passes through a hall, the lowness of which tends to increase the effect produced by the Grand Staircase, to which he immediately proceeds, rising to the full height of the central tower, and embellished in the richest style of florid Gothic architecture, copied from Henry VII.'s Chapel at Westminster. This superb stair is lighted from above by long pointed windows in the upper part of the tower; and below, open galleries lead to the rooms in the higher stories. The stair in the centre leads, by two divisions, to the landing-place, from whence the door of the great Drawing-room opens in the middle; at the one end of the landing-place is the door of the Ante-chamber, which connects the small Drawing-room with the Baronial-hall. The door at the opposite end leads to the interior staircase, conducting to the galleries and rooms above, and to a smaller ante-room, forming a communication between the Dining-room and great Drawing-room. The windows in the centre tower are filled with stained glass, representing various parts of the family armorial bearings, taken from ancient authorities. Their softened tint is particularly beautiful, reflecting various colours on the rich ornaments, and harmonizing with the dignity and grand features of the lofty edifice.

The suit of state apartments is extensive, and magnificently furnished; some of the public rooms are of great size. The Baronial-hall is a very splendid apartment: at one end is a large mullioned window, representing, in stained glass, the present Earl and Countess, in the centre; and, in the different side compartments, the effigies of the successive Knights and Barons of Glenurquhay, descended from Sir Colin, each having painted on his shield his own proper heraldic bearings. Other devices, in the same style, occupy the small divisions in the upper part; all of which are taken from an illuminated manuscript, on vellum, in Lord Breadalbane's possession, containing an account of several successive proprietors of the family, and representations of each. It was

made out by desire of Sir Duncan Campbell, seventh Laird, in 1598.

3

The principal Pictures at Taymouth.

GREAT DRAWING-ROOM. — Henry Rich, Earl of Holland; Vandyck — Robert Rich, his brother; Vandyck—The Woman taken in Adultery, Titian—Vestal Sacrifice; Pietro di Cortona—Bear-hunting; Rubens and Snyders—Jacob meeting Esau; Van Balen—Battle-piece; Bourgognone—St. Francis; Annibal Caracci—Nativity of Christ; Castiglione—Angel and Shepherds; Pietro da Cortona—Holy Family; Leonardo da Vinci—Head; Rembrandt—Head; Piacetti—Ditto; Piacetti—Holy Family; Padre Genoese—&c. &c.

SMALL DRAWING-ROOM.—Lucretia; Guercino—Architecture: a Palace; Stenwyck—Ditto; Stenwick—A Flower-piece; Baptista—Ditto; Baptista—Boar Hunt; Filippo Laura—Landscape; Teniers—View on the Rhine; Vosterman—Various Landscapes, by Both, Van Goyen, and Ruysdaal, &c. &c. &c.

Ante-Room.—Sea-piece; Teniers — Flight of the Holy Family into Egypt; Tintoretto—Cascade at Tivoli; Rosa da Tivoli — Shipwreck and Storm; Loutherbourg—Last Supper; Painter unknown.

In the apartments granted to the Earls of Breadalbane in the Palace of Holyrood House, there are some valuable Family Portraits. We subjoin a list of the principal ones in the collection:

John, first Earl of Breadalbane — Henrietta, second Wife of John, second Earl—Frederick, Prince Royal of Denmark—Frederick IV., King of Denmark,—Ann Sophia, Queen of Denmark—Christian VI., of Denmark—Prince Charles of Denmark—John, third Earl of Breadalbane—Villiers, Duke of Buckingham; Vandyck—Arabella Pershall, second Countess of the first Earl—John, Duke of Lauderdale, K.G.—The Duchess of Lauderdale—William Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle; Vandyck—Lady Isabella Rich, Vandyc

dyck — Lady Frances Glenorchy; Kneller — Duchess of Albemarle; Sir Peter Lely—Edward, first Earl of Jersey—Countess of Essex—Lady Frances Howard—Mary, Countess of Kildare; Lely—Henry Grey, Duke of Kent, K.G—Jemima Campbell, Marchioness of Grey; Runsay—Philip, second Earl of Hardwick; Ransay—Mary, Countess of Breadalbane and Caithness, daughter of the Marquess of Argyle—Queen Henrietta-Maria, and Family; Vandyek—The Marquess of Argyle, &c. &c. &c.

It is a remarkable circumstance, that the three first Earls of Breadalbane should have successively attained to an uncommon age. The first Earl died in his 81st year; the second, in his 90th; and the third and late Earl, in his 86th.

Taymouth is situated in a delightful valley of the Highlands, and is, perhaps, the grandest residence in Scotland. The deer-park is very extensive, and is covered with fine old trees, particularly the celebrated avenue of majestic limes, nearly a mile in length, the vista of which is like the regular and continued arches of a Gothic cathedral.

At the village of Kenmore, a mile from Taymouth, commences Loch Tay, extending nearly sixteen miles: on the north trunk of the Lake rises Ben Lawers, 4050 feet above the level of the sea, and Ben More, nearly the same height, both the property of this noble family.

Lord Breadalbane's estate is about 100 miles in length; and before the abolition of heritable jurisdiction, the power of the family was immense, as the

valleys are very fertile and populous.

In 1819, Taymouth was visited by Prince Leopold, who was received with a royal salute from the fort; and Lord Breadalbane having summoned part of his vassals to appear before him, in honour of the illustrious visitor, about two thousand men assembled before the Castle, in full Highland costume, and, after going through various evolutions, formed into detachments, and retired by different avenues to the sound of their respective pibrochs. It was truly an interesting and magnificent spectacle; and it must have been a proud sight to Lord Breadalbane to see his clansmen gathering around him before the seat of his ancestors; not assembling, as in their days, for war and carnage, but in more auspicious times, full of joy and peace, calling down blessings on a mild and generous chieftain.

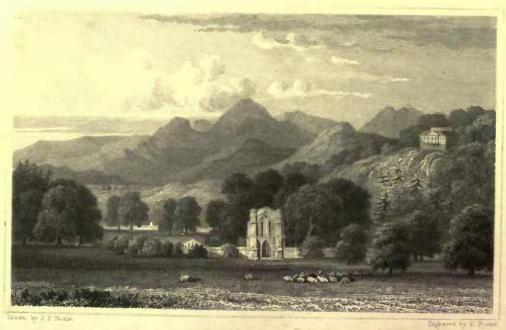
Lord Breadalbane married, in 1793, Mary, daughter and heiress of David Gavin, of Laughton, in Berwickshire, by Lady Elizabeth Maitland, sister of James, the present and eighth Earl of Laudérdale, K.T. Their only son, John Viscount Glenorchy, married, in November 1821, Eliza, eldest daughter of George Baillie, Esq., of Jerviswoode and Mellerstain, in Berwickshire, grandson, in the male line, of Charles Lord Binning, eldest son of the sixth Earl of Haddington. His Lordship's youngest daughter, Lady Mary Campbell, married, in 1819, Richard Plantagenet, Marquess of Chandos, only son of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, K.G.

4





BOMSKEID



OCHITERTYRE.

PERTHSHIRE

Bonskeid, Perthshire;

THE SEAT OF

ALEXANDER STEWART, ESQ.

This romantic retreat is situated about sixteen miles from Dunkeld, near the centre of the county of Perth, and at no great distance from the river Tumel, which flows through the most splendid and picturesque scenery of Scotland, and presents in this vicinity some of the most beautiful combinations of wood, rock, and water. The proprietor of this estate has clothed many of the hills, formerly bare, with thriving plantations of oak and larch, which, with the native birch and hazel, form a delightful variety of foliage: he has not planted less than two or three millions of trees.

The House, which our view represents, is a modern building, erected about twenty years ago, at some distance from the old seat of the family, which had been accidentally burnt. There was originally intended to have been a much larger building, situated nearer the river, for which the present house was to have formed the court of offices; but the idea having been abandoned, it was completed as a dwelling-house, and its appearance harmonizes extremely well

with the romantic scenery that surrounds it on every side.

The celebrated Pass of Killicrankie, the scene of the battle in which Lord Dundee fell, is within a short distance of Bonskeid: the river Garry unites with the Tumel at the foot of the Pass, and a fine fall of the latter river forms a distinguished feature in the grounds. We extract the following highly descriptive paragraph from the Guide to the Scenery of Dunkeld and Blair Athol:

"A walk by the side of the Garry, entering from a gate near the end of the bridge, leads to this cascade. If the visitor returns to the same point, he should take a new path to the left, which conducts over a wooded eminence, displaying a most magnificent and unexpected view of the Pass of Killicrankie. But from the fall of the Tumel he has another choice of walk, which he should by no means neglect. This is the course of the river upwards to the House of Bonskeid; presenting a continued succession, for nearly two miles, of river scenery of an uncommon and new character. The rocky and brawling bed of the Tumel is here, in itself, beautiful throughout, and often disposed so as to form picturesque rapids, with bold and precipitous deep banks, formed of rocks and wood intermixed, and in a state of the highest natural ornament. The whole is enclosed, on both sides, within these wild and romantic woods, where ancient and fine trees often overhang the water, so as to produce frequent and marked changes of character; while some distant glimpse of the impending rocky and wooded mountains, or the descent of their picturesque declivities to the river's margin, adds to the general variety, so as to produce a succession of landscapes, of characters strongly marked, and not less strongly distinguished from each other. Where an occasional glimpse of that battlemented house is caught, its effect is extremely striking, and adds considerably to the interest of this wild

Bonskeid has long belonged to the present family of Stewart, and has received valuable additions, by the purchase of contiguous estates, since it came into the possession of the present proprietor. His ancestor, Alex. Stewart de Bonskeid, is designated frater germanus Nigelli Stewart de Fothergill et Garth, an. 1494, in a charter, existing. Nigellus was illegitimately descended of Alexander, Earl of Buchan, fourth son of King Robert II.: the Earl is buried in the choir of the cathedral church of Dunkeld; and over his tomb is a recumbent figure in armour, rudely cut in stone, and bearing the legend, Hic jacet Dominus Alex. Senescallus filius Roberti regis Scotorum et Elizabetha More: Comes de Buchan et Dominus de Badenoch bona memoria, qui ob. 24 die mensis Julii an. Dom. 1394.

Ochtertyre, Perthshire;

THE SEAT OF THE

HON. SIR PATRICK MURRAY, BART.

This beautiful residence, which combines so many natural advantages of situation with the embellishments of art and taste, is situated in the upper part of Strathearn, not far from the village of Crieff. There is probably no distance in Scotland, of equal length, which presents greater variety and beauty of scenery, than the twelve miles which separate Crieff and the foot of Loch Erne at Saint Fillans: the rapid Erne flows near the road the greater part of the way, and from its banks the hills rise in picturesque and broken outlines, for the most part covered with wood, and appearing at every turn in some new and heautiful combination.

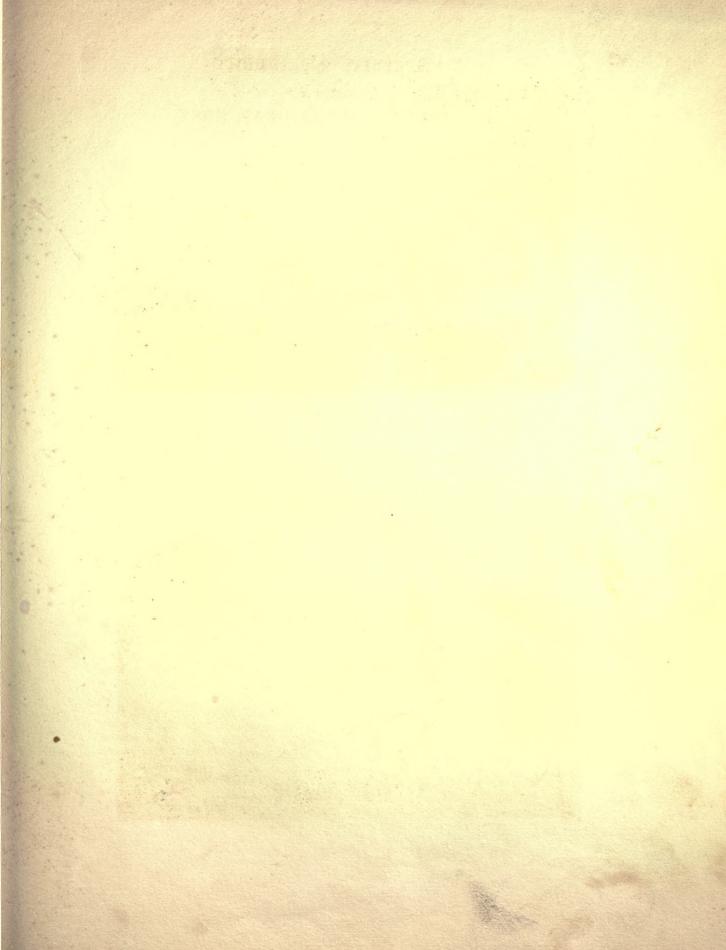
The situation of Ochtertyre commands the most delightful and extensive prospect of the splendid scenery to which allusion has been made. The rich verdure of the Park, with the Lake and ruined Tower, form a fine contrast with the deep shadows of the remoter forest, leading the eye to the magnificent termination of the western prospect, formed by the towering mountains of Ben Vorlich and Stuck-na-chroan. The deer park and domain of Ochtertyre comprise a very great extent of ground, beautifully diversified, covered with woods of ancient growth, and intersected by drives and walks of very considerable length: the first alone consists of about twenty-five miles. The river Turret, a mountain stream, forms the north and east boundary of the grounds, from which the Grampian mountains stretch towards Breadalbane.

The house of Ochtertyre was erected by the late Sir William Murray, about forty years since, and is a commodious and excellent family mansion; containing some spacious apartments, and various portraits of the ancestry of the family. Its unpretending style of architecture certainly does not fully correspond with what the beauty of the adjacent scenery might justly merit; but the owner has rather deferred the improvements, which a short period at any time can effect, and has very greatly improved the park and grounds by plantations and other decorations of nature, which time only can mature.

In the hollow, immediately below the house, is a beautiful sheet of water, called the Loch of Monzievaird, on the bank of which stands a ruined tower or keep, the remains of a very ancient fortress, supposed to have been built in the thirteenth century, by the powerful family of Cummin of Badenoch. In the first charter of Ochtertyre, to the Murray family, dated in 1467, this building is described, Antiquum Fortalicium.

This ancient family derives its origin from the noble house of Tullibardine, now represented by the Duke of Athol. Patrick, third son of Sir David Murray, sixth Baron of Tullibardine, acquired the estate of Ochtertyre, and died in 1476.—The dignity of a Baronet of Nova Scotia was granted by King Charles II., in 1673, to William Murray of Ochtertyre, the sixth in descent from the above Patrick.

The present proprietor is the thirteenth in descent, in the direct male line, from the first possessor of the estate. He married, in 1794, the Lady Mary Hope, daughter of John, Earl of Hopetoun; by whom he has a numerous family. Sir Patrick is one of the Barons of the Scottish Court of Exchequer, and was for two parliaments the representative of the city of Edinburgh. His brother, the Right Honourable Sir George Murray, G.C.B., is justly celebrated in the military annals of the country; the distinguished merit which marked his services in the Peninsular war, while discharging the arduous duties of Quarter-Master-General, is well known, and fully appreciated by the nation.





F C C C



Drawn by J P Neale.

Engraved by E. Byrne

MOUNT MEKVILLE.

Donibristle, Fifeshire:

THE SEAT OF THE

EARL OF MORAY.

DONIBRISTLE is situated five miles from North Queensferry, close to the Frith of Forth, the large arm of the sea which separates Fifeshire from the shores of the Lothians. The House has been erected at various periods: the oldest part was the residence of the Abbots of the neighbouring priory of St. Colme, situated on Inch Colme, now in the possession of this noble family, which, with its beautiful ecclesiastical ruins, forms a fine object from Donibristle. The House was modernized, and very much improved, by the late Earl of Moray. and, though plain, is a most convenient family residence. The large Drawingroom may be particularly mentioned, as an apartment of the most elegant description and correct proportions, about fifty feet in length, and thirty high; commanding a delightful prospect of the Frith, ever enlivened by the vessels that crowd its surface; and, during stormy weather, exhibiting many scenes of sublimity and grandeur. In the Dining-room, besides family portraits, there is a fine full-length portrait by Vandyck, of King Charles I. with the Duke of

Hamilton holding his horse.

The Park of Donibristle is of great extent, and finely wooded; the surface is undulating and much varied, and the finest views of the Frith and surrounding country are obtained from different stations in the Grounds. The romantic metropolis of Scotland, seen on the opposite side of the Frith, at the distance of eight or nine miles, is a most splendid object, from its bold and commanding situation, and beautiful irregularity of outline; the whiteness of the new parts of the town, contrasted with the dark and antique character of the old, the latter in general greatly obscured by smoke, and the venerable Castle, towering over the lower buildings, forms an unrivalled termination of the prospect to the southeast; while the lofty ridge of the Pentland Hills forms a fine background to the rich shores of Mid Lothian, which lie more directly opposite to Donibristle. The approach from the east gate, at Aberdour, is about three miles in length, and commands delightful views of the richly wooded shores of the Frith: the Park of Dalmeny, belonging to the Earl of Roseberry, on the opposite side, embellishes the prospect; while the domains of Dundas and Hopetoun adorn the distance.

The title of Earl of Moray, formerly in the houses of Randolph and Dunbar, was granted in 1561, by Queen Mary to her brother, the Regent of Scotland, who was the first Earl of the present family of Stuart. That gallant and unfortunate nobleman was assassinated at Linlithgow by Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh, in 1570; a fact commemorated by one of our greatest poets, in the beautiful ballad of Cadyow. The Earl left two daughters, the eldest of whom Lady Elizabeth, married Lord Doune (who became second Earl of Moray) descended in the male line from Robert, Duke of Albany, Regent of Scotland, third son of King Robert II.

The present, and eleventh Earl of Moray of the family of Stuart, is lineally descended, in the direct line of male succession, from the above marriage of the Regent's daughter, Lady Elizabeth. His father, Francis, tenth Earl, married the Honourable Jane Gray, daughter of John, twelfth Lord Gray.—The Earl of Moray is Lord Lieutenant of the county of Elgin, or Moray, where his seat of Darnaway Castle is situated. His Lordship married, first, in 1795, Lucy second daughter of General Scott, of Balcombie, (sister of the Duchess of Portland, and Mrs. Canning) by whom he has two sons, Francis, Viscount Doune, and the Honourable John Stuart. His Lordship married, secondly, in 1801, his cousin, Margaret Jane, eldest daughter of Sir Philip Ainslie, of Pilton, by whom he has the Hon. James Stuart, Lieutenant in the 85th regiment of foot; Archibald, Charles, and George; and Ladies Jane, Margaret Jane, Anne Grace, and Louisa.

Mount Melville, Fifeshire;

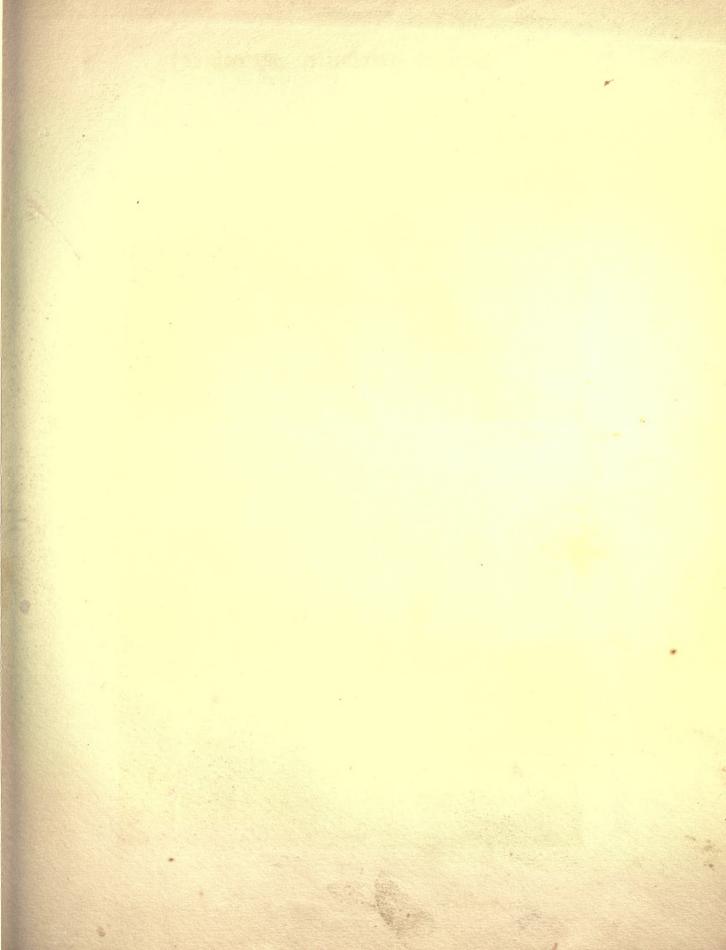
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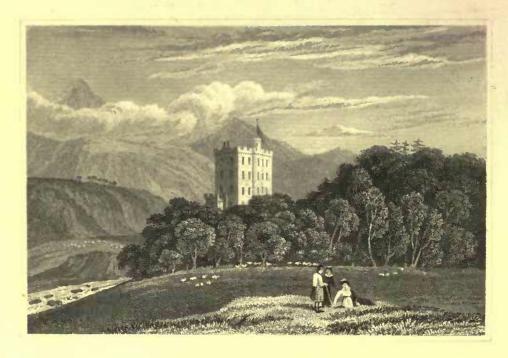
JOHN WHYTE MELVILLE, ESQ.

Mount Melville is situated on an eminence, within three miles of the city of St. Andrews, commanding a fine and extensive view, comprising the bay of that city, and beautiful ruins of its ancient cathedral; together with the rivers Tay and Eden, and opposite coast of Angus.

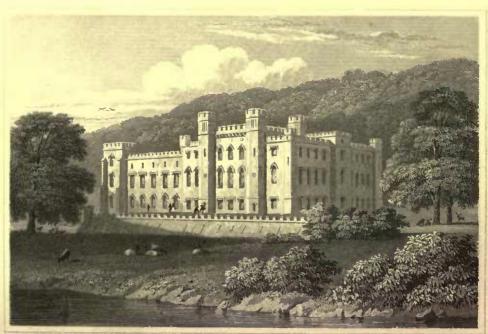
The proprietor, John Whyte Melville, Esq. of Bennochy and Strathkinness, is the lineal descendant of the family of Whyte, of Bennochy, mentioned in Douglas's Baronage of Scotland, as having acquired lands in Fifeshire, in the reigns of King James the Third and Fourth; and those of Bennochy, towards the end of the reign of James the Sixth; since which time, this property has remained in the family; and the present representative became possessed of the estates of Mount Melville and Strathkinness, by his father succeeding to his cousin, General Robert Melville, a descendant of the Melvilles of Carnbee, in Fifeshire; in consequence of which, the name of Melville was added by him to that of Whyte.

The present possessor of Mount Melville married Lady Catherine Osborne, youngest daughter of Francis Godolphin, fifth Duke of Leeds, by whom he has a family.





MOUNT ALEXANDER-PERTHSHIRE



Drawn by J P. Neals

Engraved by S. Fisher

SCONE PALACE.

PERTHSHIRE

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COLONEL ARRESTMENT TOBERTSON.

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The view is not deficient is sequentially the autimity of the surrounding security: the mountain course last except from its parent Loch flannoch, roar past the castle, dashing over an infinite succession of rocky obstructions. Near the western extremity of Loch flannoch, and brisen unles from Mount Alexander, is the usual residence of the present chief.

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Jones & C. Temple of the Muses, Finsbury Square, London, 1831.

Mount Alexander, Perthshire:

THE SEAT OF

COLONEL ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

OF STROWAN.

As the principal residence of a powerful chief, no situation can be more grand than that of our present subject: nature has been particularly lavish of her beauties, and here we find the rugged scenery, and gigantic features, to be looked for around the seat of a Highland chief. Our view represents the magnificence of the surrounding mountains: the lofty Schichallion towers, to the height of four thousand feet, directly opposite the castle; and the other possessions of the family are partly seen beyond, till concealed by the woods—but, in fact, stretching from the centre of the island, almost to the Atlantic shores. The extreme length of the estate of Strowan is nearly fifty miles, part of which, the Sleisgarrow, Rannoch, and Glenerrochy, are thickly peopled, from whence the chiefs have, on many occasions, brought out several hundred Robertsons ready for active service. The inhabitants are a brave, free, and warlike people; and still wear the tartan kilt, the ancient national costume, which shews, to the greatest advantage, the gracefulness and manly strength of their form.

The late Duncan Robertson, of Strowan, married a daughter of William, second lord Nairne, son of John, Marquis of Athol, and of lady Amelia, Anne, Sophia Stanley, daughter of James, seventh earl of Derby. Their son is the present chief, and their only daughter was married to her cousin, Laurence Oliphant, Esq. of Gask. The daughters of this marriage were four, the eldest married Alexander Stewart, Esq. of Bonskeid; the second, Charles Stewart, Esq. of Dalguise; the third, her cousin, Major William Nairne, grandson of John, third lord Nairne; and the fourth, Alexander Keith, Esq. of Dunottar. The grandson of the above Laurence Oliphant, Esq., is the representative of that illustrious and ancient family.

The present proprietor of the estate of Strowan, was restored to the inheritance of his ancestors about thirty years ago; and, in the beginning of this century, the present mansion, Mount Alexander, was commenced. It had been so named by his predecessor, the poet Strowan, whose favourite residence it had long been. The style of the building is simply that of a massive square tower, from which extensive wings stretch out. The two principal public rooms are thirty feet by twenty, and there is a great number of spacious bedrooms. The pictures principally consist of family portraits.

The view is not deficient in representing the sublimity of the surrounding scenery: the mountain torrent, just escaped from its parent Loch Rannoch, roars past the castle, dashing over an infinite succession of rocky obstructions. Near the western extremity of Loch Rannoch, and fifteen miles from Mount Alexander, is the usual residence of the present chief.

Scone Palace, Perthshire;

THE RESIDENCE OF

THE EARL OF MANSFIELD.

THE palace of Scone is situated on the banks of the Tay, about two miles from the city of Perth. It was a favourite residence of the Scottish monarchs; and the abbey was the scene of their coronations for many ages: the celebrated stone on which they sat, was carried from Scone by Edward I. of England, and is still preserved in the coronation chair in Westminster Abbey. For a full and very interesting account of this regal memorial, see "Neale's History of Westminster Abbey." At the Reformation, the palace and abbey of Scone were destroyed; but the former was restored about the commencement of the seventeenth century. In it king Charles II. was crowned in 1651, ten years before his coronation at Westminster: and here James VIII. (Chevalier de St. George) was also crowned in 1715, when he attempted to recover the throne of Since these times, Scone has not been the scene of royal pageantry; and in 1803 the old palace was removed by the present earl, who has erected in its stead a splendid mansion, designed by Mr. Atkinson, which was finished in 1806. The length of its east and west fronts is two hundred and twenty feet; and the north and south sides extend one hundred and thirty.

The great Entrance is in the east part, and the visitor will be highly gratified with a view of the noble proportions and splendid decorations of many of its apartments; particularly the Saloons, the Dining-room, the Great Drawing-room, the Library, and Music-room, in which are many rare euriosities, and valuable paintings—but of these we can only particularize the portraits of King Charles I. by Vandyck; the Marquess of Montrose; the great Lord Mansfield, by Sir J. Reynolds; the present Earl and his Countess, by Sir T. Law-

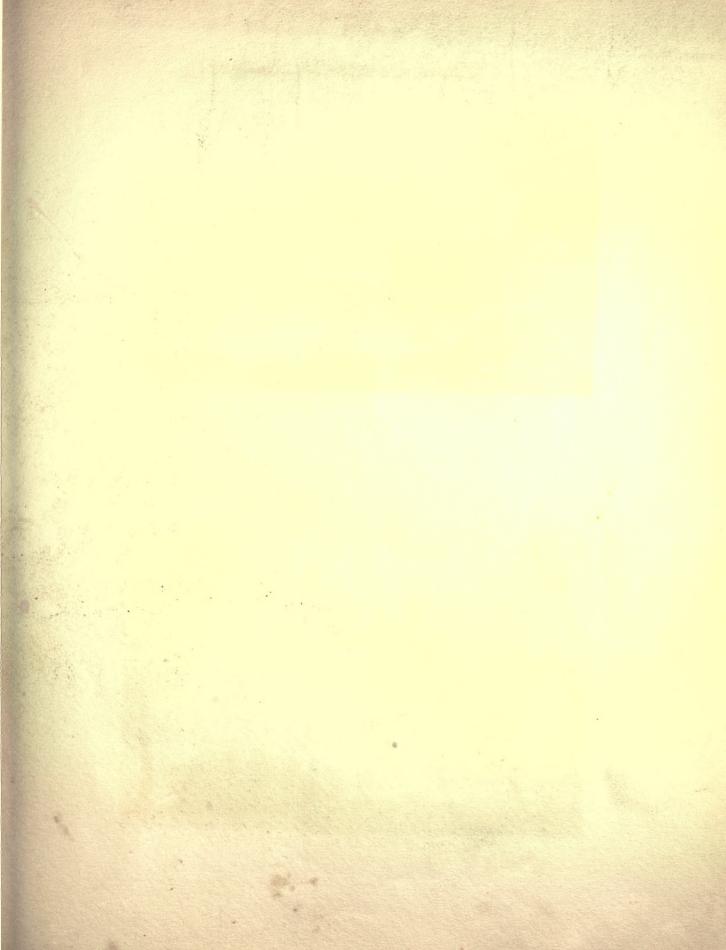
rence; and one of the late Earl, his Lordship's father.

The great Stair leads to the bed-rooms above, some of which are splendidly furnished. The state bed is of crimson damask, with the full royal arms of Britain embroidered in gold at the top and head. This bed was presented by George III. to the late earl. In an adjoining room is a bed in which queen Mary slept, worked by herself; and in another, one which was used by her son, James VI.: in these apartments there are several curious portraits of the royal house of Stuart. In the cloister between the gallery and corridor, are full-length portraits of George III. and queen Charlotte, by Ramsay; and some ancient coats of arms cut in stone, and built into the wall.—Scone contains about one hundred and twenty-five rooms; and it is said that ninety of these are bed-rooms. In the Library is the woolsack used by the Lord Chief Justice Mansfield in the House of Lords.

The situation of Scone is magnificent. At the foot of the park, and in sight of the windows, the Tay rolls, a majestic and untroubled stream, in breadth about a thousand feet; and the environs of Perth, on its opposite banks, are extremely rich and beautiful. On the right, the Grampians terminate the view.

William, the great lord Mansfield, was born in the palace of Scone, 1705. His lordship died in 1793, in his 89th year. His grand nephew, the present lord, is ninth viscount Stormont, and third earl of Mansfield. He was born at Paris, in 1777; and married in 1737, Frederica, daughter of his grace, William Markham, D. D. Lord Archbishop of York, by whom he has, William David, Viscount Stormont, born 1806; Charles John, and David Henry; Lady Frederica Louisa, (who married, in 1819, the Hon. Colonel Stanhope,) and six other daughters. His lordship is hereditary keeper of this palace, and lord lieutenant of the county of Clackmannan.

2





BRECHIN CASTLE



Irram by J. P. Neale

· Engraved by varrel!

CORTACHY CASTLE.

Brechin Castle, Angus,

Or. Forfarshire :

THE SEAT OF

THE RIGHT HON. LORD PANMURE.

This Castle is situated close to the city of Brechin, on the north bank of the river Esk. The building is of considerable antiquity, but has been erected at different times, and contains many handsome apartments. The situation is truly grand, and the views from the windows are beautifully varied. Most of the trees are of an uncommon size. It was long the favourite residence of the Maules, Earls of Panmure, whose lineal representative is the present possessor.

Sir Peter de Maulia, the direct ancestor of this noble family, married Christian, daughter and sole heiress of Sir William de Valoniis, Lord Great Chamberlain of Scotland, who died in 1254. His descendant, Patrick Maule, was created Lord Maule of Brechin and Navar, and Earl of Panmure, by King Charles I., August 3rd, 1646. He attended his majesty in all his battles; was confined in Carisbrooke Castle; and, after the king's death, was fined ten thousand pounds by Oliver Cromwell for his loyalty to his unfortunate sovereign. James, the fourth Earl, having appeared in arms for the House of Stuart in 1715, was outlawed, and his title forfeited. His nephew and successor William, was, in 1743, created Earl of Panmure, of Forth, in the county of Wexford, in Ireland; and, on his death, in 1782, George, eighth Earl of Dalhousie, succeeded to the immense entailed estates of his uncle, the Earl of Panmure. From him they descended to his second son, the Hon. William Ramsay, in virtue of Lord Panmure's entail.

Brechin Castle is large, and is built on the brink of a perpendicular rock overhanging the Esk, a little to the south of the town. It underwent a long siege in 1303, against the English army under Edward I., and, notwithstanding every effort of that monarch, it held out for twenty days, till the brave Governor, Sir Thomas Maule, was killed by a stone thrown from an engine; when the place immediately surrendered.

Brechin is a royal borough, and was formerly a bishopric, founded in 1150 by David I., and very richly endowed; the Cathedral of the Diocese, though sadly mutilated, still remains. The town is prettily situated, and the country around is highly cultivated, and considerably diversified. It is eight miles from Montrose.

Another chief seat of the family is at Panmure, near the Castle of that name, about ten or twelve miles from Breehin. Most of the Family Portraits are preserved at Panmure House.

The present possessor is next brother of Lieutenant-General George, present and ninth Earl of Dalhousie, G. C. B. Governor-General of British America, a nobleman deservedly distinguished in his country's service.

His Lordship is one of the most extensive landed proprietors in the north of Scotland. He is said to possess twenty-five thousand cultivated acres, the annual value of which, at reduced prices, averages nearly two pounds per acre. He long represented the County of Angus in Parliament, but was, at the Coronation of his Majesty, William IV., raised to his present dignity, thereby reviving the ancient name of Panmure, by which this family were originally distinguished.

3

Cortachy Castle, Angus,

Or. Forfarshire :

THE SEAT OF

THE EARL OF AIRLEY.

CORTACHY Castle is situated in a parish of the same name in the north-western part of the County of Angus. It stands in a valley, which is adorned with fine plantations, and watered by the South Esk. The old garden is curious, and the trees in the immediate vicinity of Cortachy are of considerable size and beauty.

The old Castle has received various alterations under the direction of the present noble proprietor; and some of the interior improvements are not yet completed. The number of apartments in the mansion is about forty. The dining and drawing rooms are twenty-five feet square, and very high in the ceiling. There are many family portraits at Cortachy; and among them one of David, Lord Ogilvy, who was attainted for adhering to the House of Stuart, in 1745. Several of the portraits are by Jamieson.

The grounds around Cortachy are highly embellished, and there are various handsome bridges in the approach to the house.

Lord Airley has several other seats in this county. His brother, the Hon. Donald Ogilvy, is proprietor of the estates of Balnaboth, in Angus, and Balbegno, in Kincardineshire, both of large extent.

Cluny Castle, on an island in a lake of the same name, near Dunkeld, in Perthshire, is a seat of Lord Ogilvy; and was the birth-place of the Admirable Crichton.

His Lordship's ancestor was created Earl of Airley by Charles I., in 1639, and the present noble proprietor succeeded his father in 1819.





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Engraved by H. W. Bond.

BLYTHESWOOD.

Ardgowan, Kenfrewshire;

THE SEAT OF

SIR MICHAEL SHAW STEWART, BART.

OF GREENOCK AND BLACKHALL.

The Mansion of Ardgowan was built by Sir John Shaw Stewart, uncle of the present proprietor, at the beginning of this century, from a design by Cairneross. It stands near an ancient tower, which formed part of the old House, and indeed is the only part of it now in existence. The present House is a handsome square building with wings, containing a Saloon, thirty feet square, leading to the principal Staircase, which is spacious and handsomely ornamented: there are, besides, on the First Fleor, four principal rooms, and three suites of Bed-rooms, each having two Dressing-rooms; the Second Floor contains a large Sitting-room, and a number of Bed-rooms; the third is wholly laid out in Bed-rooms. The Billiard-room is on the Ground Floor, and opens upon the lawn. The whole forms a most commodious family residence.

Ardgowan is in the parish of Innerkip, and six miles south-west of Greenock. The situation of the House is truly magnificent. Elevated on a beautiful terrace overhanging the Frith of Clyde, it commands a most extensive marine prospect, enlivened by numerous vessels passing to and from Glasgow and the other ports of the Clyde; adding to the finest natural objects, the activity of commerce and enterprising mercantile spirit—which must be a subject of exultation to every patriotic mind. There are many fine views from the vicinity of Ardgowan, but much the finest is that represented in the copper-plate, where the magnificent broken outline of the mountains of Arran is contrasted with the pastoral features of Bute and the Cumbrays, and all embraced in one grand prospect. The meaning of Arran is said to be high ground, which corresponds with the character of the whole island: the highest point is the mountain of Goatfell, three thousand three hundred feet above the level of the sea, and meaning, in the Gaelic language, the hill of wind. Its fine peaked and alpine character is viewed from Ardgowan to peculiar advantage; and at some times, when partially obscured by the mists or light clouds floating round its summit, these rugged and picturesque points seem to pierce the skies, and present a prospect of unrivalled grandeur.

The present family have been several centuries in possession of the estate of Ardgowan: their original ancestor was Sir John Stewart, of Blackhall, a natural son of King Robert III., the great-grandson of the celebrated hero King Robert Bruce. By matrimonial alliance, they succeeded to the estates of Greenock, &c. in the possession of the ancient family of Shaw of Sauchie, represented by the present Baronet; and the name of Shaw is now borne in addition to that of Stewart. Sir Michael Shaw Stewart has done much, by planting, &c., for the improvement and embellishment of his very extensive estates. He married Catherine, daughter of Sir William Maxwell, Bart., of Springkell, and has a numerous family. The eldest son bears the surname of Nicolson, in terms of the entail of the estate of Carnock in Stirlingshire, of which he is possessed. Sir Michael is the fifth Baronet of his family. In 1822, he was appointed Lord Lieutenaut and High Sheriff of the county of Renfrew, on the resignation of Lord Blantyre.

Blythswood, Kenfrewshire;

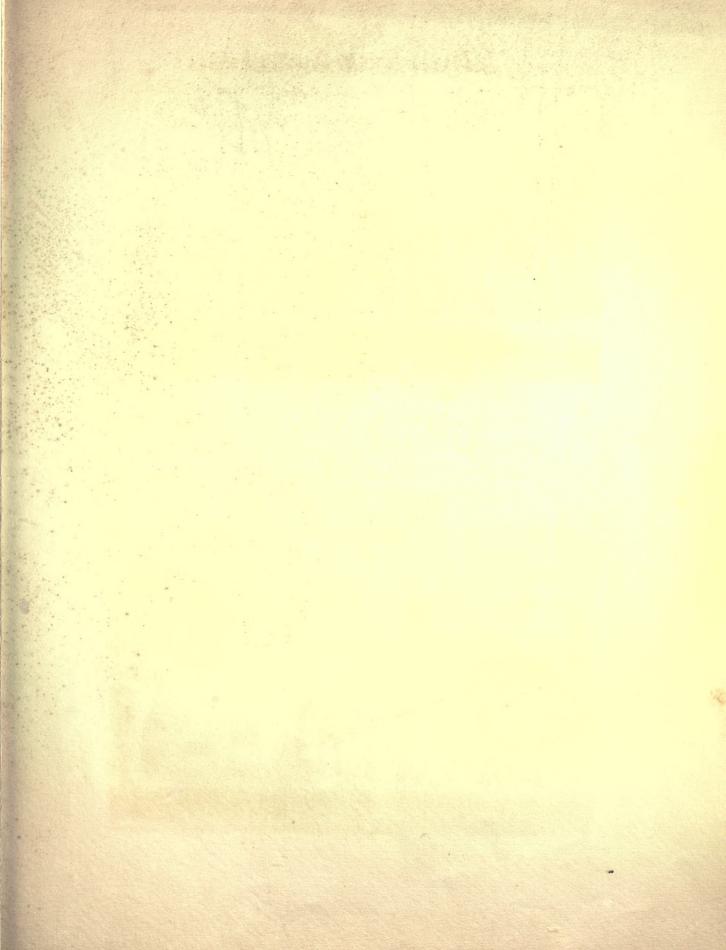
THE SEAT OF

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, ESQ. M.P.

BLYTHSWOOD is situated on the southern bank of the Clyde, a few miles to the north-west of the city of Glasgow. The House was erected by the present proprietor, a few years ago, from the designs of Mr. Gillespie Graham: it is of large size, of plain and handsome appearance, and built of the finest polished white freestone. The principal rooms are spacious and well proportioned, and the interior accommodation of the building is universally allowed to be excelled by few in comfort and elegance. The Portico appears with particularly good effect from the river Clyde, which flows near the House; relieving its square form, and contributing to render it a striking and interesting object. The constant succession of vessels, of every description, passing up and down the river, enlivens the scene, and presents an animating spectacle, characteristic of the approach to a great and opulent commercial city.

The Grounds around the House are flat, and very richly cultivated; with a considerable quantity of wood of various ages. The more immediate vicinity of the mansion is kept in the best order, and ornamented with fine walks and shrubberies.

Archibald Campbell, Esq. was returned member of parliament for the city of Glasgow; and was appointed His Majesty's Lieutenant and High Sheriff of the county of Renfrew.





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Engraved by J Garner

ROSSIE PRIORY.

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THE SHARE OF

JAMES MONAY END

THE vale of Stratherns extends bores that Bear as the most west along the Course of the river Kynz enstance, over a containing space of the land to the Abernethy; these competators with these representations. by many tribenary stones as the state of the bear of the Company named tains on the north and was read to be a set of the same the same of this trees of country and a vote of the country nobility and gentry.

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Moray. In 1799, Prince Established Abercairney Abbey forms and is a principal attracted chaste specimen of ancient to assisted by the cultivated the pletion of the plans are from Mr. Crichton's successors. It the south and west sides of the ticular description. On the without the screen wall, and the conservatory extends some; and the sense of the uniting devaluation of this sense. tion of this manufacture

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Abercairney Abben, Perthshire:

THE SEAT OF

JAMES MORAY, ESQ.

The vale of Stratherne extends from Loch Erne on the north-west, along the course of the river Erne eastward, until it joins the estuary of the Tay near Abernethy: thus comprising a district about thirty miles in length, watered by many tributary streams of the Erne, and sheltered by the Grampian mountains on the north and west, and by the Ochill hills on the south. Most parts of this tract of country are uncommonly rich and valuable, more particularly near the banks of the rivers; and the high grounds are for the most part covered with woods and pasturage. The whole vale is filled with the seats of nobility and gentry.

Stratherne was formerly an Earldom, enjoyed by the powerful family of Moray. In 1799, Prince Edward was created Duke of Kent and Stratherne, by his royal Father; but the titles became extinct on his death in 1820.

Abercairney Abbey forms a splendid feature in the middle part of Stratherne, and is a principal attraction to the environs of Crieff. It is a very rich and chaste specimen of ancient florid architecture, originally designed by Crichton, assisted by the cultivated taste of the proprietor: the late additions and completion of the plans are from the designs of Messrs. Dicksons of Edinburgh, Mr. Crichton's successors. The View gives such a correct representation of the south and west sides of the Mansion, as to supersede the necessity of particular description. On the right are the carriage stables, with an open cloister without the screen wall, and the lofty Clock-tower; to the left, a magnificent Conservatory extends from the great Gallery. The Porch is particularly handsome; and the stone of which the house is built is of a light gray colour, uniting durability with beauty—so tastefully exhibited in the design and execution of this superb fabric.

The interior is arranged on a most convenient plan, and is likewise calculated to convey a great idea of magnificence. On entering, must be remarked the fine antique furniture of the hall, the high-backed ebony chairs, the massive slabs of oak, marble, and stone; and the armorial banners of this ancient family, Barons of Drumsargath, often firmly defended in the field of battle, and now hanging undisturbed in the Mansion of the representative of their gallant possessors. To the left is a Cloister, or Gallery, one hundred and fifteen feet in length, with rich architectural ornaments, and splendid windows of stained

glass.

From the Cloister the principal apartments enter, consisting of great and small Drawing-rooms, (the first fifty feet long, the other twenty-two feet square;) and the Library, which enters from the end of the gallery, and is in length forty feet by twenty-seven; from this there is a communication to the Conservatory, which is sixty-two feet by twenty-two, forming a suite of ninety-feet. The Dining-room, forty feet by twenty-three, is on the right of the Hall of Entrance. Dispersed in the various rooms, are some of the finest Pictures, Statues, and Busts; and in the Library there is a valuable collection of Books.

The Park is extensive, and luxuriantly interspersed with wood: besides a

fine lake near the old house, it is watered by a stream called the Pow.

The extensive estates in Perthshire, of which Abercairney Abbey is the chief seat, have been about six centuries in the possession of this family. Mr. Moray is the fifteenth in descent from the first proprietor, and claims to be head of the puissant house of Moray, or Murray; of which the Duke of Atholl, the Earls of Dunmore and Mansfield, the first Earl of Dysart, Lord Elibank, and many Nova Scotia Baronets, are descended.

Rossie Priory, Perthshire;

THE SEAT OF

LORD KINNAIRD.

Rossie it situated in the Carse of Gowrie, a district on the north bank of the Tay, on the left of the road from Perth to Dundee, from the latter of which it is distant about seven miles, and about fourteen from the former town. The present Mansion was creeted by Lord Kinnaird, after designs by William Atkinson, Esq., an architect who has been much employed in this part of North Britain. The building is in the pointed style of architecture, which has obtained for it the name of Priory, and is two stories in height, presenting a considerable degree of variety in its front, a peculiar feature in which is the two spires surmounting the centre towers, producing a very pleasing effect from the point whence our view is taken. The principal apartments correspond in their ornamental decoration with the style adopted on the exterior of the Mansion: they are numerous and well arranged, all of large dimensions, and of elegant proportions. The Entrance-Hall, twenty-five feet long, leads to the Grand Staircase, fifteen feet wide, above which the ceiling is groined in two very rich compartments. The other rooms en suite, consist of a handsome Dining-room, a Drawing-room, and Billiard room; also a very elegant Library, to which much attention has been paid in the decoration: all the cases for books are constructed in the pointed style, and the room commands particular attention from the noble extent of its dimensions; in length it is fifty feet, by twenty-four feet in width; the ceiling is groined, and displays some very rich tracery, in two principal divisions, and is in height about eighteen feet six inches; at the end of the room is a recess, nineteen feet wide, and about eight feet six inches in depth, which is not included in the above admeasurement. The whole building is of freestone, procured from quarries on the estate, which also abounds in wood and

Drimmie-House, the old seat of the Lords Kinnaird, in the parish of Longforgan, is bounded by the ridge of Sidlaw hills; from the heights is a fine prospect of the course of the river Tay for above twenty miles; here it is three miles broad. The ruins of the ancient castle of Moneur adjoins the old

Park: all the surrounding spot has been planted by his Lordship.

Randolph Rufus, an ancestor of the noble family of Kinnaird, obtained from King William, the Lion, a grant of the lands of Kinnaird, in this neighbourhood, about the year 1170, from whence he derived his name: the ruins of a castle upon this estate, which formerly belonged to the family, still remain. George Kinnaird, Esq., who had proved a steady friend to the Royal Family during the civil war, was knighted by King Charles II., in 1661; and was created Lord Kinnaird of Inchture, the 28th of December, 1682.

Inchture had been united to the parish of Rossie in 1760, and, like it, is pos-

sessed of a soil extremely rich.

The present and eighth Lord Kinnaird, is Counsellor of State to the Great Steward of Scotland.





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Murthly, Perthshire;

THE SEAT OF

SIR GEORGE STEWART, BART,

OF GRANDTULLY.

Murthly is situated about four miles S.E. from Dunkeld, on the S. bank of the river Tay, and at the western extremity of the valley of Strathmore. Towards the east, the view extends above 20 miles, over a rich champaign country, and on the west and north rise the Grampian mountains, forming the grand boundary of the Highlands; among which the classic Birnam, a possession of this family, stands pre-eminent. From the grounds are to be seen various magnificent views of the Tay, winding majestically round the richly-wooded eminence on which the House stands. An ancient avenue of limes leads to the lawn before the mansion. Adjoining is a curious evergreen garden, made soon after the restoration of Charles II., where—

"Grove nods to grove, each alley has its brother,
And half the platform just reflects the other,"

The House is large, and was built at different periods. One of the towers is

said to be upwards of 600 years old.

A little to the north of the house, among the dark firs on the right hand of the view, stands the family burial-place, formerly a Roman Catholic chapel, where is a handsome monument, from an Italian model, erected in memory of

a Sir Thomas Stewart, in the seventeenth century, by his only son.

The estate of Murthly was bought by Sir William Stewart, Gentleman of the Bedchamber to James VI., upwards of 200 years ago. Sir Thomas (elder brother of Sir William, by whom he was succeeded in the estate of Grandtully) was one of the commissioners appointed by Queen Mary to treat with Queen Elizabeth, A.D. 1568. The estate of Grandtully was given to Alexander, immediate ancestor of this family, in 1414. His father, the Lord of Lorn, was fourth in descent from Alexander, High Steward of Scotland, who died in 1283, and whose grandson was King Robert the Second. Tradition affirms the descent of the Lord High Stewards from kings; it is certain, however, that kings are descended from them.

In 1683, king Charles II. granted the dignity of Baronet of Nova Scotia to the Grandtully family. Sir John, grandfather of the present Sir George, was an officer in the Swedish service; and married, secondly, Lady Jane, only sister of the Duke of Douglas. Their son, the present Lord Douglas, of Douglas, is

the heir, and lineal representative, of that illustrious house.

There are many curious letters and grants from James VI. to Sir William Stewart, at Murthly, together with a great collection of charters and valuable papers, from the commencement of the fifteenth century. The old baronial chair of oak, which belonged to Sir William, is still preserved.

PAINTINGS.—Judith, with the Head of Holofernes; by Artemisia Gentileschi.—The Scourging of Christ; Michael Angelo Caravagio: of great value.—Female figure and Child; Corregio.—Adoration of the Magi; a cabinet painting by Carlo Maratti.—Madonna and the Infant Christ; by Luini, pupil of Leonardi da Vinci.—A wooden Altar-piece, of a curious shape, beautifully coloured.—Alexander Lindsay, 2nd Lord Spynie, General under Gustavus Adolphus the Great; full length, in armour in his tent; Vandyke.—King Charles the First, on horseback, after Vandyke, by old Stone.—King Charles the Second, in the robes of the Garter; full length, by Lely.—Barbara Villiers, Duchess of Cleveland; a beautiful portrait, also by Lely.—George, first Earl of Cromarty, secretary of state to Queen Anne, in his robes as Lord Justice-General, (three-quarters length, by Dahl).—The Honourable Sir James Mackenzie, Bart., of Royston, his third son, a senator of the College of Justice, in his judge's robes, sitting.—The celebrated Sir George Mackenzie, Lord Advocate to Charles and James the Second, founder of the Advocate's Library; father-in-law to the preceding.—Sir William Stewart, Gentleman of the Bedchamber to James VI. Painted on wood in 1612, three-quarters length, a curious portrait, in a rich court dress, a diamond ring on his finger, presented by his majesty.—Sir Thomas, son of William, knighted by king Charles I.—John Stewart, of Grandtully; painted at Rome in 1694.—Sir George, 2nd Baronet, commander in Queen Anne's navy.—John Sobieski, King of Poland, on horseback.

12.

Castle Huntly, Perthshire;

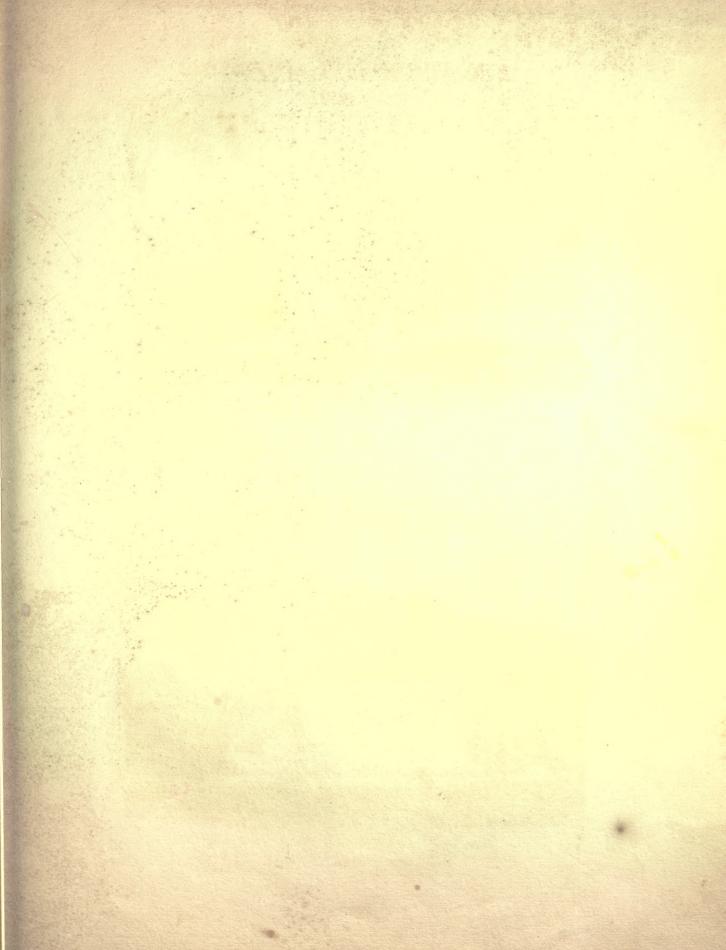
THE SEAT OF

GEORGE PATERSON, ESQ.

This venerable residence is situated in the Carse of Gowrie, which extends from the eastern extremity of the county to the city of Perth, and which being remarkably well sheltered on the north by the range of the Seidlaw hills, and having the advantage of the estuary of the Tay washing its southern side, forms a district of great beauty and fertility, so highly cultivated as to resemble a continued garden. The Castle is about a mile from the village of Longforgar, which, though it now contains nearly five hundred inhabitants, was in all probability originally occupied by the retainers of the Barons of Castle Huntly.

The situation is extremely grand and imposing, being on the point of an abrupt and isolated rock, rising in the midst of a vast plain, to which it slopes gradually in an eastern direction, but towards the south and west is perfectly perpendicular. It was built for a place of defence in 1452, by Andrew, second Lord Gray, who called it Castellum de Huntly, in honour of his lady, a daughter of the noble House of Gordon; and remained in the family of Gray until 1615, when the estate was purchased by Patrick, first Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorn, who changed the name to Castle Lyon, the surname of his own family. From 1615 to 1777 the estate remained in the possession of the Earls of Strathmore, when it was sold to the late George Paterson, Esq. who married in 1776 the Honourable Anne Gray, daughter of John, twelfth Lord Gray, and their son is the present proprietor; being thus lineally descended from the founder of the Castle, and many generations of its noble possessors. The late Mr. Paterson restored the original name of Huntly.

The walls of Castle Huntly are of prodigious thickness, in many places ten, and in some fourteen feet, and all composed of very large massive stones. A modern addition, in character, has been made to the east front of the old building, which, however, does not appear in the view: the embrasures and turrets were likewise renewed by the late Mr. Paterson. The principal rooms are spacious and elegant; and there is a number of excellent bedrooms. The greatest height of the building is a hundred and sixteen feet from the ground. It is impossible to do justice by description to the magnificent and extensive view which the battlements of Castle Huntly command: the eye is first arrested by the rich groves of venerable trees which are immediately around the House, and occupy the near parts of the Park; and wandering from their deep shades, embraces a grand prospect of the Frith of Tay for nearly twenty miles in length, and beautifully enlivened and diversified by vessels gliding to and from the ocean; the hills of Fife, and the seats of noblemen and gentlemen in that county and in Perthshire, occupying the principal points of a richly wooded and cultivated country. Many of the old avenues in the Park have been preserved, and exhibit a pleasing unison of character between the Castle and its ornamented environs: there are some good statues on raised pedestals near the House, and a very fine ancient Gateway, built by Patrick, Earl of Strathmore, in the seventeenth century. Some of the trees have reached a great size; several ash are from nineteen to thirty feet in circumference; firs upwards of twenty; and the diameter of the top of one of them is not less than seventy feet.





Engraved by J B Allen

D. TANKE



rown by J P Neale

Engraved by H Jerien

CASTLE MENZIES.
PERTHSHIRE.

Manzie, Perthahire;

SECH SEAN ES

GENERAL ALEXANDER CAMPBELL

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This Mansion was erected to the second to th

The principal rooms are on the floor agents

Drawing room and Drawing-room, each the state of the state of the Drawing-room, about thirty feet the Drawing-room, is beautifully organized the Drawing-room are species.

There the many good pictures present the piece—Destent from the Cross, supposed the following Fundame, &c.

Beautiful vales are set through the bands of conjugate the partie. In the garden and four or five leveles, said to be passed to be accepted to be take, about the vice 1728: they are lefty and notes are a manufacture of the piece of water below.



Monzie, Perthshire;

THE SEAT OF

GENERAL ALEXANDER CAMPBELL

Monzie was given by one of the Campbells, Knights of Glenurquhay, progenitors of the noble house of Breadalbane, to a younger son, in the sixteenth century; and from him, General Campbell is descended. It is situated at the foot of a beautiful wooded hill, called the Knock of Crieff, and is only a few miles from that town. The park is extensive, and the ground considerably varied. Many aged trees surround and shelter the house. The eastern Lodge is a handsome Gothic arch, and, half-way down the western approach, there is an ornamental Saxon building, which likewise forms a bridge over one of the mountain streams.

This Mansion was erected by General Campbell about twenty years ago, and is connected with the part of the old house which remains: the Hall of Entrance is large, and supported by elegant columns; it is hung with a prodigious variety of ancient armour of different nations, and contains some excellent statues, busts, and innumerable curiosities: in a beautiful niche, opposite the Grand Stair, are the armorial bearings of the family, with the supporters carved in stone.

The principal rooms are on the floor above the hall, and consist of the Great Drawing-room and Dining-room, each thirty-six feet by twenty-four; and the small oval Drawing-room, about thirty feet long. The Chapel, connected with the Drawing-room, is beautifully ornamented with stained glass, &c. The Library and Billiard-room are spacious apartments.

There are many good pictures preserved here, particularly a large battlepiece—Descent from the Cross, supposed Rubens—Madonna—Temptation of St. Anthony, Vandyke, &c.

Beautiful walks are cut through the banks of wood which skirt the park. In the garden are four or five larches, said to be among the first brought to Britain, about the year 1728: they are lofty and noble trees, and their long arms stretch beautifully over the piece of water below.

Castle Menzies, Perthshire;

THE SEAT OF

SIR NEIL MENZIES, BART.

CASTLE MENZIES is a building of considerable antiquity, having been commenced in 1571, by Sir John Menzies, and completed in 1578; it is of large dimensions, and contains many spacious and handsome apartments. The style of the Castle accords extremely well with the rich and romantic scenery by which it is surrounded. It is placed at the foot of the northern side of Strathtay, and under a beautiful bank, which is covered with trees of various kinds. and is of considerable magnitude, having a wide-extended plain in front, divided into a number of enclosures, and exhibiting high agricultural improvement. The dark woods rising boldly above, and the grey rocks peeping between, are exquisite embellishments to the vale itself; whilst, far up the hill, are the remains of a hermitage, formed by two sides of native rock, and two of artificial wall, which, some centuries past, was the retreat of the chief of the family. who, disgusted with the world, retired here, to end his days in meditation. resigning his fortune and power to a younger brother. Many trees of the largest dimensions adorn the lawn, particularly three planes, of 22, 23, and 26 feet in circumference, one of them containing seven hundred solid feet of wood; there are likewise chesnuts and pines of great size, and a splendid avenue of oaks, more than a mile in length. The Castle stands two hundred and fifty feet above the level of the sea, and the rock immediately behind is eleven hundred

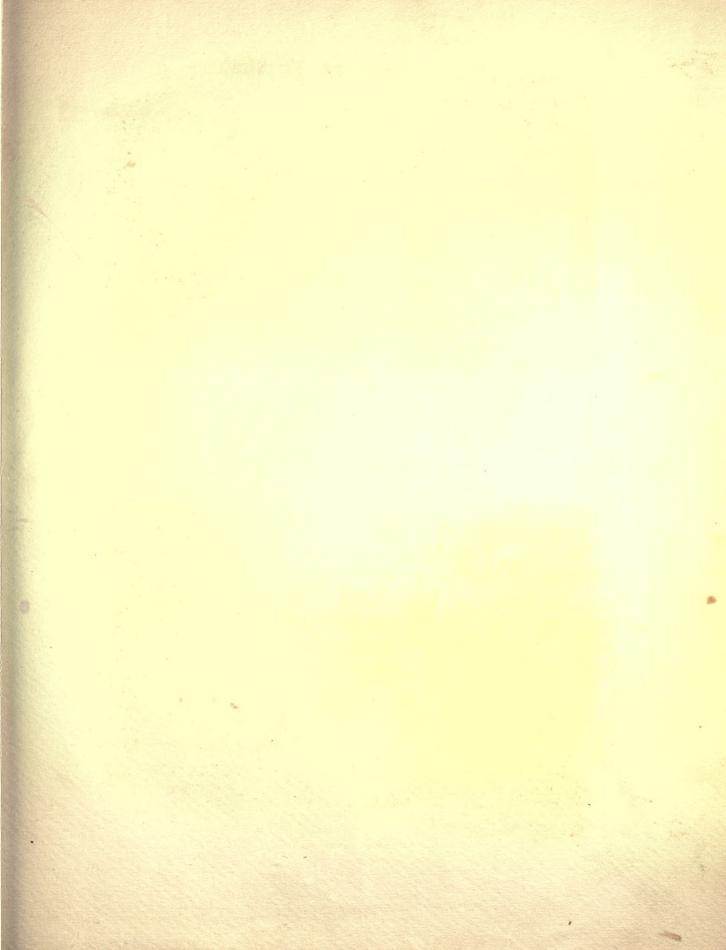
The family motto, **Will God E Sal**, and the date 1571, are carved on the front of the Castle, and the royal arms of Scotland are placed over the entrance. There is preserved here a curious two-handed-sword, of great length, which was used at the battle of Bannockburn, in 1314. Some of the rooms are of considerable size, particularly the dining-room, forty-five feet long by twenty-two feet wide, which is adorned with numerous family portraits.

Sir Neil Menzies, the present and sixth Baronet, married first, Emilia, daughter of Francis Balfour, Esq., of Fernie, who died, leaving two daughters; and, secondly, Grace, eldest daughter of the Hon. Fletcher Norton, one of the Barons of his Majesty's Scottish Exchequer, and sister of the present, Fletcher, third Lord Grantley, by whom Sir Neil has two sons.

Our view is taken from a drawing by Mr. Stewart, of Grandfully.

A List of the principal Portraits at Castle Menzies.

Queen Mary, Kit Kat size.
Captain James Menzies, second son of Sir Alex. Menzies, Bart.
Captain Robert Menzies, obit. 1691.
His Wife, the Honourable Mary Anne Sandilands, daughter of Walter, Lord Torpichen.
Sir Alexander Menzies, first Baronet.
His Lady, Agnes, daughter of Sir John Campbell, of Glenorchy, of the Bredalbane family.
Sir Robert Menzies, Bart.
His Wife, Lady Mary Stuart, daughter of James, Earl of Bute.
Sir Robert Menzies, Bart., and Lady Menzies.
Sir Neil Menzies, Bart.—George Watson.
Lady Menzies, full length.—Ditto.
Lord Privy Scal.—Sir John Medina.
Henry Bothwell, Lord Holyroodhouse, 1754, 85 years of age.
Lord Neill Campbell.
Lady Vere Ker, his wife.
Sir George Mackenzie, Lord Advocate to Charles II.





В РОСИЛЬТЬ САБТЬВ.



Drawn by J P Meale

Engraved by J. Hmchliffe

MEGGERNIE.
PERTHSHIRE

Abernchill Castle, Perthshire:

THE SEAT OF

MRS. DRUMMOND, OF STRAGEATH.

ABERUCHILL CASTLE is situated in the mountainous district of Upper Stratherne. in Perthshire, about two miles west from the village of Comrie, and four miles from Loch Erne. It faces the east, and stands upon elevated ground, backed with oak woods and fir plantations, and surmounted with high hills covered with heath. In front runs an avenue of fine old trees, extending to the length of a quarter of a mile, and terminated by a woody eminence. It was chiefly built by a cadet of the Breadalbane family, Colin Campbell, with whose heirs it remained, until the Drummonds, of Strageath, the present proprietors, came into possession of it. The old part of the House, which is partly hid by an addition since made, is of the turreted style of architecture which prevailed some centuries ago, and bears date 1602. It was anciently a place of strength, and was evidently built as a strong hold of protection for life and property against the numerous freebooters who infested the vicinity. The walls are nearly four feet in thickness, and all the windows, which are small and strongframed, were originally furnished with iron stanchions. The principal entrance which was then from the east, and is now blocked up by the addition, was doubly secured by a door, studded with large iron nails, and a ponderous iron gate curiously constructed. The grass-plot in front of the building was formerly enclosed by a wall, and served as a yard where the proprietor's cattle were kept during the night, secure from depredation. The proprietors were always at enmity with the Clan M'Gregor, so notorious for the ravages they committed, and who, living in the neighbouring mountains, infested the peaceful inhabitants of the low grounds with their unceasing and lawless depredations. One of the proprietors, Sir Colin Campbell, was ranger of the forest of Glenartney, which these highland marauders principally frequented; and, after that unfortunate clan was proscribed by Government, was employed as one of the principal agents for apprehending, and bringing them to justice. For this purpose, bloodhounds were trained, and employed to track out these unhappy people to their fastnesses, who were in this manner hunted down and persecuted with unrelenting cruelty. Such as were taken alive were thrown into a dungeon of the castle, where many of them, no doubt, met the fate which their lawless lives, and the merciless spirit of the times, must have taught them to expect. These circumstances gave rise to the belief, still prevalent among the country people of the neighbourhood, that the castle was haunted.

Aberuchill was sold, some years ago, by Sir James Campbell, of Aberuchill and Kilbryde, to the late James Drummond, Esq. of Strageath, whose son is the present proprietor.

The estate abounds with beautiful scenery and fine prospects. The low grounds are tolerably fertile and well cultivated, and the higher afford good sheep pasturage, and shelter for game. Wood of all kinds, particularly oak, grows remarkably well; some Spanish chesnut-trees in the avenue, measure from twelve to thirteen feet in circumference.

There is a cascade, not far distant from the castle, formed by a mountain stream, which waters the lawn, and, when swollen by heavy rains, presents a very grand and imposing object.

Meggernie, Perthshire;

TRE SEAT OF

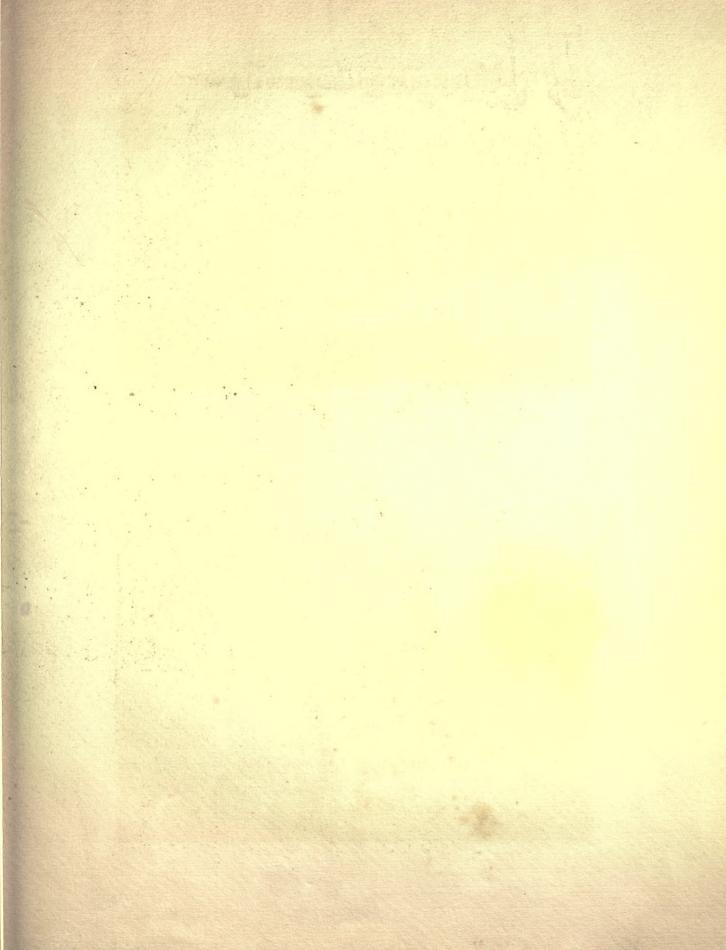
STEUART MENZIES, ESQ.

MEGGERNIE is situated in Glen Lyon, a small and romantic valley of Perthshire, which reaches almost to the confines of Argyllshire. The House is placed in a singularly sequestered part of the country, being nearly sixteen miles distant from any gentleman's residence.

A fine straight avenue of more than a mile in length forms the approach to Meggernie from the east, which makes a grand sweep before the house at a little distance, and approaches after turning at the opposite side. The mansion stands clear in a beautiful lawn scattered with very fine trees. It is a place of considerable antiquity, and its neighbourhood has often been the scene of conflicts amongst the Highland clans. The House is one of those ancient piles constructed in times of danger, when strength was the great object; the walls are accordingly of immense thickness, and the doors defended by inner iron gratings of prodigious size and weight; the dungeon is excavated from below the foundations, and adorned with hooks, on which the finishing stroke of the law, or rather of the voluntas of barbarous and despotic chiefs, has frequently been executed.

It is surprising to find so much excellent accommodation, and even elegance, in the public rooms, as the interior of Meggernic presents, considering the times in which it was built, and the grand object of safety which the founders must have kept in view. Many portraits, both of the Menzies' branch and of the Steuarts of Carduey, adorn the walls; likewise good portraits of the present Mr. and Mrs. Menzies.

The proprietor is descended in the male line from Sir John Steuart, of Cardney, son of King Robert II. from whose *eldest* son he is fourteenth in descent. From the second son of Sir John, the family of Steuart, of Dalguise in Atholl, is descended. By the female side, Mr. Menzies possesses the estates of Meggernie and Culdares, and is a branch of the family of Menzies of Castle Menzies, chief of the name.





TEDERS CASTLE.



Drieum by J. P. Nesla

Engraved by T. H. Shepherd.

DALGUISE.

PERTHSHIRE.

Culdery Captie, Herthalice:

ORNAMAL THE WARRED

THE RESIDENCE DISCOURSE

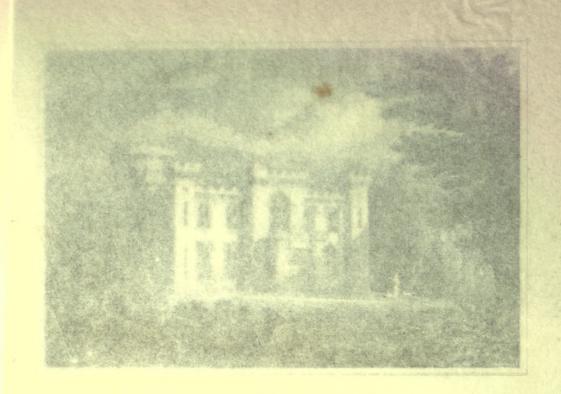
designs of Mr. Gilberg.

large, and the interior account to the architect.

hall and staircase, lighter thirty feet diameter in the forty feet in length: the architecture, with riches architecture, with riches architecture, with riches architecture, with riches are all the apartments are applicable.

This residence well-wooded noished advantage from Culdees. Advantage from Culd

dees; they appear to have a correct to the state of the s





Jones & Co Temple of the Muses, Finsbury Square, London

Culdees Castle, Perthshire;

THE SEAT OF

GENERAL DRUMMOND,

OF DRUMMAWHANCE.

Culders was built about the beginning of the present century, from the designs of Mr. Gillespie, of Edinburgh. The principal apartments are very large, and the interior arrangements do great credit to the ingenuity and judgment of the architect. The square tower over the porch is occupied by the hall and staircase, lighted by a large Gothic window. The drawing-room is thirty feet diameter in the circular tower, and the dining-room is on the right, forty feet in length: there is also on the first floor a billiard-room and library; all the apartments are ornamented in the purest style of our ancient pointed architecture, with richly carved decorations.

This residence is in the south-western part of Stratherne; it is situated on a well-wooded height, and commands a rich and varied prospect in almost every direction. The fine pastoral stream of the Erne flows under the towers, at a short distance, and forms some beautiful bends, which are seen to the greatest advantage from Culdees. Numerous splendid seats are observed in every direction, occupying the rich parts of the Strath, and on the north is the splendid outline of the Grampians, rearing their lofty summits over each other to a great height, and forming a shelter of no common nature to the luxuriant valley beneath.

The family of Drummawhance have long possessed both that estate and Culdees; they appear to have a common ancestor with the families of Drummondernoch, Comrie, Strageath, Keltie, &c. viz. Sir Malcolm Drummond of that Ilk, who died about 1470, in the reign of James III.

Dalguise, Perthshire;

THE SEAT OF

JOHN STEUART, ESQ.

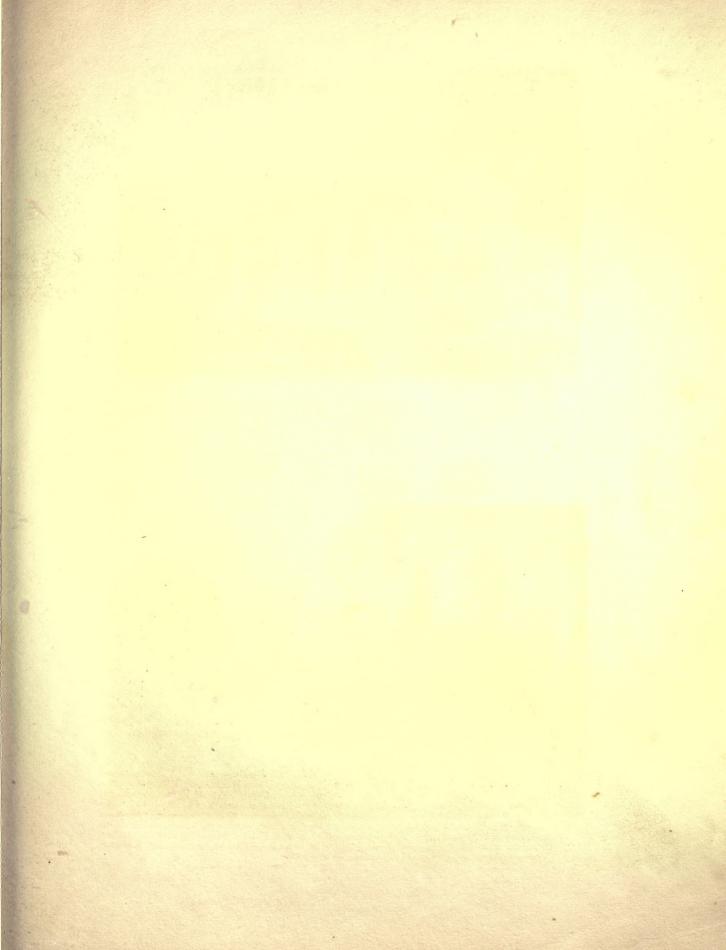
DALGUISE is situated in that district of Atholl which occupies the western hank of the Tay, from its confluence with the Tumel at Logierait, to the city of Dunkeld. It is usually known by the designation of the Bishopric, having been the property of the bishops of the see of Dunkeld from a period of the most remote antiquity. and indeed from time immemorial. Sheltcred by the lofty Grampian mountains, most of which were then covered with impenetrable forests, and enjoying the advantage of the greatest British river flowing through and fertilizing the wide plains on its banks, it is not surprising, that of all the environs of Dunkeld, this favoured district should have been the choice of its bishops, for their private possession. In later times, the woods had become far more scanty, and, excepting some copse-wood, and a few old avenues and scattered trees surrounding the ancient seats of the landlords. the general aspect of Atholl was excessively bare. That reproach is, happily, now removed; for, by the active improvement of the representative of the noble family of Atholl, and of the other proprietors, added to the bold features bestowed on it by nature, this country presents a rich and grand prospect, which has excited the admiration of every visitor, and which is acknowledged not to be surpassed in the

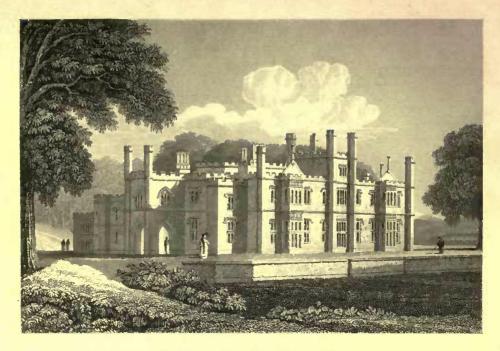
The progenitor of the present family, possessing the barony of Dalguise, was Sir John Steuart, of Cardney, Lord of Dowallie, son of King Robert II., by Mariotta, daughter of John de Cardennie, or Cardney, of Ilk, in Perthshire. He married Jane, daughter of Sir John Drummond, of Stobhall, and sister of Annabella, queen of Robert 111. His first charters appear to be dated in the year 1382, when he inherited, by his mother, the barony of Cardney, and other lands. His eldest son carried on the family of Steuart of Cardney and Arntully, which flourished with respectability in Perthshire for about four centuries, until the estate was sold to Charles Steuart, Esq. of Dalguise, in 1792, and the name of Menzies assumed by the heir, who succeeded to the estates of Culdares and Meggernie Castle, in Glenlyon. The second son of Sir John Steuart obtained possession of Dalguise in the year 1443, in consequence, it is supposed, of the exertions of his uncle, Robert de Cardney, who was Bishop of Dunkeld about that period, and to whom the venerable cathedral owed much of its ancient splendour and decoration. From Sir John Steuart, the present proprietor is the thirteenth in descent, in the direct male line.

In the reigns of James VI. and Charles I., John Steuart, the sixth of this family, was chamberlain to several successive bishops of Dunkeld. He married a daughter of William Steuart, of Kinnaird and Tullimett, of the house of Rosythe, in the county of Fife. His books of accounts and papers, connected with the office of chamberlain, are still in existence. His great-grandson was engaged in one of the last dreadful acts of feudal animosity which took place between rival clans.*

The late Charles Steuart, Esq., of Cardney and Dalguise, father of the present proprietor, married first, Grace, daughter of Robert Steuart, Esq., of Ballechin; and secondly, Amelia Anne Sophia, daughter of Laurence Oliphant, Esq., of Gask, male heir and representative of the Lords Oliphant. This title was conferred upon the family in 1458, by James II.; but Mr. Oliphant having been engaged on behalf of the House of Stuart, in 1745, was prevented by attainder from assuming the title and dignities of his ancestors.

^{*} In the year 1685, the Campbells of Argyll having invaded Atholl, and done great injury to the inhabitants of that country, and their property, the Marquess of Atholt commissioned Charles Steuart of Ballechin, and, jointly under him, Robert Hemyng of Moness, and his grandson John Steuart of Dalguise, then about twenty years of age, to march a strong body of the Steuarts of Atholl into Argyllshire, and to be revenged upon their ancient enemies. The commission is still extant, and its terms are those of almost regal authority, directing the disposal of the property of the conquered. Tradition reports, that, while the Atholl men were at Inverary, they accidentally discovered a plot of the Campbells to destroy them by stratagem. However this may have been, it is certain that the next day eighteen gentlemen of the name of Campbell were seized and executed by the Steuarts, and a monument erected, to perpetuate the remembrance of this lawless act of cruelty.





DUMMOR PARK



Drawn by J P Neals

Engraved by H Wains

AIRTH CASTLE.
STIRLINGSHIRE

Bunmore Park, Stirlingshire;

THE SEAT OF THE

EARL OF DUNMORE,

This tasteful mansion, which stands upon rising ground, on the southern shore of the river Forth, about six miles from Stirling, was erected after a very correct design by William Wilkins, Esq., in the Tudor style of architecture. The annexed view, taken from the south-west, shews the entrance porch, on the west, and the south, or principal front of the edifice, upon a raised terrace, with the river and distant scenery in the county of Clackmannan. The centre division of the front consists of a large quadrangular tower, with a varied line of building on each side, having octagonal turrets upon the angles. This front is adorned by two large bower windows, having the light divided by perpendicular mullions; the other windows have square-cornered labels over them: between the upper and lower windows of the projecting bowers are quatrefoils, charged with shields; and above, within panels, is a beautiful strawberry-leaf ornament; the parapet over the bower windows, rises in pointed gables, surmounted by finials.

The porch is formed by three pointed arches, with windows in the same character to the room above it; beyond the porch, on the west side, is a large octagonal turret. A crenellated parapet surrounds the whole building, and rich clusters of ornamented chimneys rise above it. The turrets and varied lines of the parapets give the building a most picturesque appearance, as seen amid the trees of the park.

The hall of entrance is of an octagonal form, and opens upon a corridor, leading to the dining-room, drawing-room, and library, upon the south front. The dining-room and drawing-room are of the same dimensions, thirty-six feet long by twenty-four wide; the latter has a bower window both on the

south and east.

The library in the centre of this front is a noble room, forty-two feet in length, by twenty-four in width. Private apartments occupy the east front,

and the domestic offices the north, beyond which are stables, &c.

The park is very richly wooded, and well stocked with deer: every part admits of the most beautiful views of the country; Stirling eastle, the windings of the Forth, and the town of Alloa, all interesting objects, agreeably diversify

Lord Charles Murray, second son of John, Marquess of Athol, and brother of John, Duke of Athol, was created Earl of Dunmore, Viscount Fincastle, and Baron Murray of Blair, 16th August, 1686; and, soon after the accession of Queen Anne, he was made one of the Lords of the privy council, and constituted Captain of Blackness Castle in 1707. His lordship died in 1710, when his eldest son, James, became the second Earl of Dunmore, but, dying soon after, was succeeded by his brother, John, third Earl of Dunmore, who was colonel of the third regiment of Guards, and was elected one of the sixteen peers of Scotland, in 1713; dying without issue in 1752, he was succeeded by his brother William, fourth Earl of Dunmore, who married the daughter of Lord William Murray, afterwards Lord Nairn; and at his death, in 1756, was succeeded by his son, John, fifth Earl of Dunmore, from 1761 to 1784, one of the Earl of Galloway; and at his death, in 1809, was succeeded by his son, George, the sixth Earl of Dunmore, who married Susan, daughter of Archibald, Duke of Hamilton.

14.

Airth Castle, Stirlingshire;

THE SEAT OF

THOMAS GRAHAM STIRLING, ESQ.

AIRTH CASTLE is situated in a parish of the same name, on the southern bank of the majestic Firth of Forth. The large square Tower, on the left of our View, was built previous to the battle of Falkirk, in 1298. Blind Harry, in his History of Sir William Wallace, mentions, that the priest of Dunipace, the uncle of that great hero, was confined here in a wet dungeon; and that the English garrison was routed, and their prisoner rescued from confinement, by the intrepid daring of his gallant nephew. In commemoration of that event, this part of the building has always borne the name of Wallace's Tower. The eastern tower and turret are also very ancient; they were united to Wallace's Tower by the south front, which is represented in the engraving, in the reign of James VI., when an addition was also made to the north. Over the old entrance was the date 1581, with the arms of the families of Bruce and Elphinstone, to whom the mansion formerly belonged.

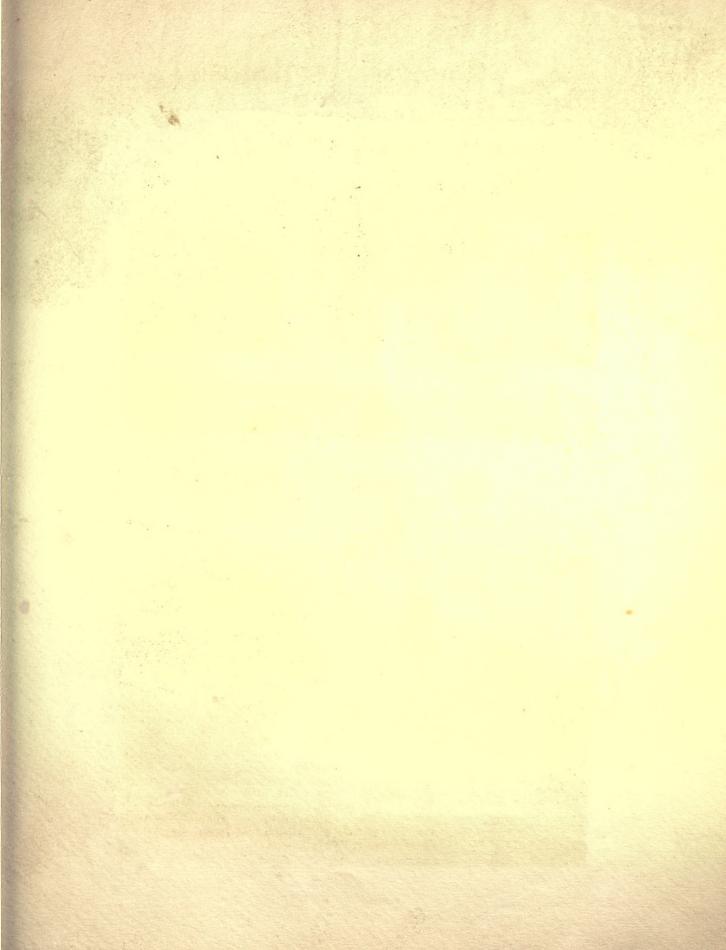
The old part of the building is in the form of the letter V: but in 1807 the north wing was united to Wallace's Tower by a castellated front, designed by D. Hamilton, of Glasgow; the centre of this building is seen over the ancient wing The Entrance Hall conducts to a Saloon in the angle of the old building, to which the principal rooms enter. The Dining-room is in the modern part of the house, but the Drawing-rooms occupy the south wing of the old building. From the windows are beautiful views of the grounds around the house, with the highly cultivated Carse of Falkirk in the distance. The walls in the west tower are built with stones of vast size, together with sea-sand and shells. From the battlements of the east tower the prospect is particularly magnificent. Far to the east is seen the Castle of Edinburgh, while that of Stirling is about eight miles to the westward. On the north-east, the Forth expands to a great breadth, and is constantly crowded with vessels. Its shores on both sides are decorated with splendid mansions and extensive woods and lawns. The ancient Tower of Clackmannan stands amid some aged trees on a rising ground, directly to the north. It was formerly the chief seat of the Bruces, but is now the property of Lord Dundas. On the margin of the Forth, farther to the west, is the town of Alloa. The spire of the church, upwards of two hundred feet in height, is an imposing object through all the country. The venerable ruin of Alloa Tower stands to the east of the town, and was built nearly seven hundred years ago, being the only remaining part of a large pile, which was unfortunately burned about the beginning of the present century. In the Park is an immense number of trees of vast size. Alloa is the property of John Francis Erskine, Earl of Mar; and has been the residence of that great family for many ages. On the north-east is the modern mansion of Tulliallan, situated immediately about the bank of the Forth, which was built by Admiral Lord Viscount Keith, G. C. B. K. C., who died there in March, 1823, aged 76.

In the castle of Airth there are three fine original portraits of celebrated persons: the great Marquess of Montrose, K.G.; the Admirable Crichton; and Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, with whose death at Killicrankie, in 1689, though in the moment of victory, fell the fortunes of James II. of England.

The Church, now a ruin, adjoins the Castle, as is seen in the view. It is an ancient structure, and was repaired in 1591. It belonged to the Abbey of Holyrood in 1128; and in the time of episcopacy was under the bishops of Edinburgh. In one of the aisles is a handsome marble monument of the family of Bruce.

Five miles on the south are the celebrated Carron Iron-works.

In the neighbouring parish of Dunipace are the remains of the Torwood; and the wreck of an oak is still seen, wherein Sir William Wallace was concealed, and which is said to have measured twelve feet in diameter.





AIRTERET CASTLE.



Irawn by J.P Neale

Engraved by W. Faithorn.

Airthrey Castle, Perthshire, D. B.

THE SEAT OF

SIR ROBERT ABERCROMBIE, G.C.B.

Airthrey Castle is seated on an eminence at the distance of two miles from the town of Stirling, on the left of the road to Kinross. It was erected about the year 1780, by Mr. Haldane, in the castellated style, well suited to the romantic scenery around. The grounds are richly wooded, contain much fine old timber, and command the most beautiful prospects, particularly of Stirling Castle, and the valley of the Forth, one of the most important rivers in North Britain. Through this valley, the river winds in a manner scarcely to be described; it seems as if unwilling to leave the fruitful and delightful country through which it runs, and as if wishing to prolong the term of its stay by lengthening its course. Its meanders are so extensive and frequent as to form a great many beautiful peninsulæ, on one of which, immediately opposite to the Castle of Stirling, stands the ruinous Tower of the Abbey of Cambuskenneth, formerly one of the richest religious houses in the kingdom. The scenery by these objects is rendered truly interesting to the beholder; fertile fields, various mansions, and pleasure-grounds, almost insulated by the turns of the river, the white sails of the vessels appearing in every direction; all increase the beauty of the scene. Some idea may be formed of the windings of this noble river, when it is mentioned that by land the distance from Stirling to Alloa is only six miles, while by water it is not less than twenty-four.

The possessor of Airthrey is the elder brother of the late Sir Ralph Abercrombie, whose destiny it was to fall in the moment of victory, near Alexandria, on 21st March, 1801. His memory will be recorded in the annals of his country—will be sacred to every British soldier, and embalmed in the recollection of a grateful posterity.

Sir Robert Abercrombie, like his brother, is a general in the army, and distinguished in the military memoirs of Great Britain.

Kilgraston, Perthshire:

THE SEAT OF

JOHN GRANT, ESQ.

KILGRASTON is situated in the valley of Stratherne, not far from the confluence of the rivers Erne and Tay, and five miles from the city of Perth. The surrounding country is remarkable for its extreme fertility, and beauty of scenery, the whole valley being filled with the seats and parks of the principal nobility and gentry of the country. The mansion is pleasantly situated in a well-wooded park of considerable extent, surrounded by bold and picturesque hills. The architecture of Kilgraston was chiefly designed by the late Francis Grant, Esq., the father of the present proprietor, and the front elevation is correctly represented in the plate. The public rooms, which are on the first floor, looking towards the south and west, form a suite of five apartments, entered from a spacious Saloon, round the upper part of which is a Gallery, lighted by a cupola, forming the communication to the Bed-rooms. The Dining-room and family apartments are likewise on the first floor.

The home grounds at Kilgraston are laid out in beautiful shrubberies and flower gardens, kept in the best order, and the rides on the neighbouring heights command most extensive and beautiful views. The much frequented watering place of Pitcaithly is situated on this estate, at the distance of about a

mile from the house,

The family of Grant, of Kilgraston, is originally of Glenloch, in Strathspay, which was their ancient residence. This estate was purchased by John Grant, Esq., about the middle of the 17th century. The Earl of Seafield, formerly Sir Lewis Grant, of Grant (who succeeded to the earldom in right of his grand-mother, Lady Margaret Ogilvie) is the undoubted head of this most ancient and distinguished name. John Grant, Esq. married a sister of Sir William M'Leod Bannatyne, Baronet, a Judge of the Court of Session, and, dying without issue, was succeeded in his estates by his brother, the late Francis Grant, Esq., who married Ann, daughter of the late Robert Oliphant, Esq., of Rossie, in the county of Perth. John Grant, Esq., the present proprietor, eldest son of the preceding marriage, married, in 1820, the Honourable Margaret Gray, second daughter of Francis, 15th Lord Gray, who died in 1821, leaving an only daughter. Mr. Grant married, secondly, in 1828, the Lady Lucy Bruce, third daughter of the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine.

There is at Kilgraston an excellent collection of Pictures, by the best ancient

masters, of which the following are the principal:-

Large Drawing Room.—Portrait of a Woman, Domenichino Feti—Legend of St. Louis, Guercino di Cento—Portrait of Charlotte de la Tremouille, Countess of Derby, Vandyck—Head of St. Peter, Spagnoletto—Diana and Acteon, Aless. Veronese—Manoah's Sacrifice, Rembrandt—Landscape, Repose, Salvator Rosa—Landscape, and Figures on Horseback, Cuyp—Roman Ruins, Gosolfi—Holy Family Andrea del Sarto—A Man Singing, Gerardo della Notti—Landscape, Storm, Salvator Rosa—Battlepiece, Bourgognone—Christ before Pontius Pilate, Gerardo della Notti—Holy Mother, Leonardo da Vinci—Crowning with Thorns, Schedoni—Landscape with Cattle, Rosa di Tivoli—Head of the Saviour Leonardo da Vinci—Portrait of a Child, Vander Helsdt—Portrait of a Muleteer. Murillo—Landscape and Cattle, Rosa di Tivolii.—Small Darwing Room.—Surgeon's Shop, with Figures, Gerard Douw—Landscape, with Ruins and Cattle, Karl du Jardin—Garden of Beautics, P. P. Rubens—Landscape and Figures, Poelemberg—Battle-piece, Vander Meulen—Portrait of a Boy selling Figs, Velasquez—Scenes in Dutch Towns, Roger de Bruges—Landscape with Sheep, Morland—Magdalene, Jacob More—Circnmcision, Bassano—Figure of Charity, Carlo Cignani—Roman Marriage, Houbraken—Portrait of the late Duke of York when a Young Man, Sir Joshua Reynolds—Portrait of King James I. of England, Zuchero—Portrait of the late Lord Macartney, Sir Joshua Reynolds—Landscape, Gainsborough.

^{*} The Library and Dining-room contain several Family Portraits, painted principally by Abbot, Stavely, Raeburn, Watson, and Watson Gordon.



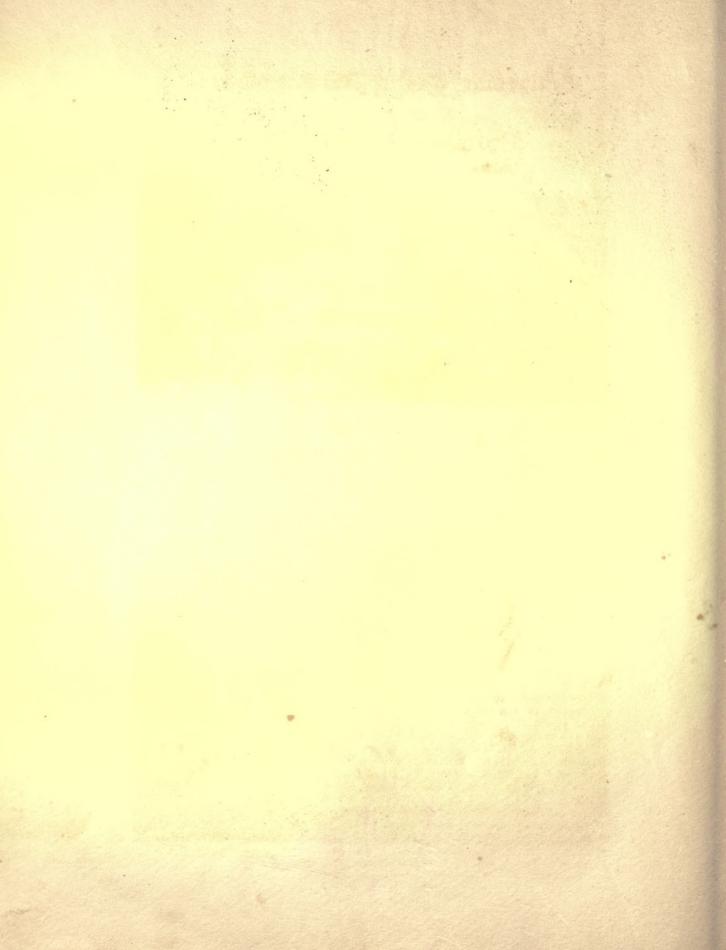
Drawn by J. P. Neate

Market Ma ABEN DICKN.



Engraved by W. Deeble.

CASTLE FRASER, ABERDEENSHIRE.



Craigstone Castle. Aberdeenshire:

THE SEAT OF

WILLIAM URQUHART, ESQ.

This castle was huilt by John Urquhart, of Craigfintry, which was the proper name of the Barony, early in the seventeenth century, between 1604 and 1607. The founder, who was also ancestor of the Urquharts, of Meldrum and Byth, was a gentleman of some note in the troublesome times in which he lived, and is mentioned repeatedly by different historians. He twice had the guardianship of the elder branches of his family, during the minorities of his nephew, and grand-nephew, the celebrated Sir Thomas Urquhart, and was generally known by the name of the Tutor of Cromarty. As such, he is in the list of chiefs and heads of families, who were ordered to find security for the good conduct of their respective clans, by an act of parliament, in 1587. He died at Craigstone Castle, Nov. 8, 1631, and was buried in the place of interment for the family, in the church of King Edward, in this county.

There are few old houses in the north of Scotland, that unite so much comfort with that intricacy, or rather disregard of plan, which characterized the style of building in use when it was erected. The Drawing-room is particularly elegant, being thirty feet long, by twenty-one feet broad, and seventeen high; it is ornamented by some grotesque carving in wood, as well as many valuable pictures. The accommodation is ample. Over a great niche in the front of the House, is a projecting gallery, highly enriched with architectural ornament, and a series of figures.

principally of warriors, cut in relievo.

The Grounds in the immediate vicinity of the Castle partake of a certain degree of formality, well suited to the character of the building; a style which it were to be wished oftener accompanied edifices of this period, as harmonizing more intimately with the structures, than the open undulating lawns, which of late have been formed at the expense of many a noble terrace. This formality is, however, soon lost in agreeable swells and wooded banks, particularly those of a glen, or valley, extending

about a mile from the Castle, round which a drive has been formed.

In the principal apartments is a considerable number of Pictures, of which may be mentioned four portraits of the last exiled princes of the Stuart family, Earl Marischal, and Captain John Urquhart of Craigstone, by Trevisani, who enjoyed a considerable reputation in Rome. There is likewise a portrait of Madame Campioni, in the character of Minerva, by the same artist. These were painted about the year 1736. Three by Jamieson, an artist born in Aberdeen, who studied along with Vandyck, under Rubens, and attained a degree of excellence only inferior to his fellow-pupil. Having confined himself principally to portrait, and practised entirely in Scotland, his name is little known in England. He was called the Scottish Vandyck. Those by him, are Sir Alexander Fraser, of Philorth; General David Leslie, the covenanter; and Dr. Forbes, the first Bishop of Edinburgh. There are several by Vernet, an excellent portrait by an artist unknown, some good copies of celebrated pictures, and many family portraits. The library is extensive and well chosen, and contains a collection of books in the Spanish language, made by Captain Urquhart, who was in the naval service of that country. There is likewise a cabinet of coins and medals, of considerable value.

The Family of Urchard, or, as it is now written, Urquhart, is of very old standing in the north of Scotland. According to Sir George Mackenzie, "the chief of this name was Urquhart, of Cromarty. The first of the family was a brother of Ochonocher, (who slew the bear,) predecessor of the Lord Forbes; and, having in keeping the castle of Urquhart, on Loch Ness, took his surname from that place." The

arms of the family is Or, three boars' heads erased, gules.

The heritable sheriffship of the shire of Cromarty was granted by king Robert Bruce, anno 1316, to Hugh, Earl of Ross, who soon afterwards transferred it to William de Urquhart, in whose family it continued till the estate was sold to the Viscount of Tarbet, afterwards Earl of Cromarty, in 1685.

Castle Fraser, Aberdeenshire;

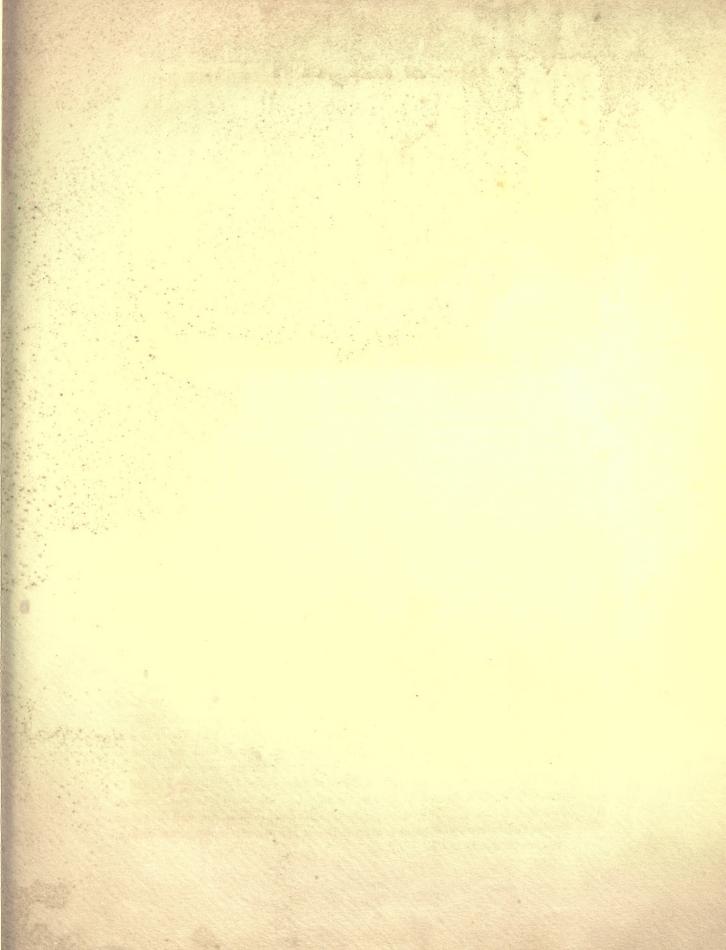
THE SEAT OF

COLONEL FRASER.

This ancient Castle is pleasantly situated in the most fertile part of the county; the lofty Benachie rises on the north-west, two thousand feet above the level of the sea, and the river Don, taking a course nearly east from the mountains of Curgarf, flows through the valley of Monymusk at its base, within the distance of three miles.

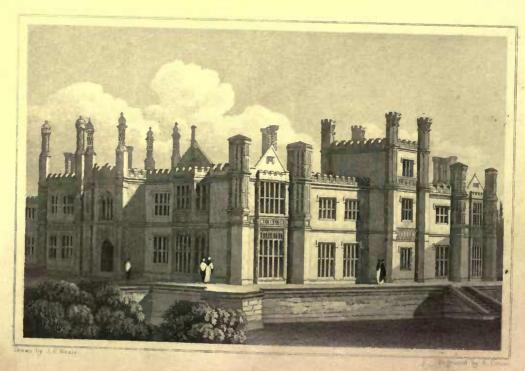
Castle Fraser was formerly the baronial residence of the Lords Fraser, and preserves an interesting and venerable character in the peculiarity of its architecture, as contrasted with the more modern seats of the nobility. It is considered to be one of the best specimens extant of the turreted mansions, of which there are so many still in Scotland, and particularly in Aberdeenshire, being in complete repair, and furnishing an interesting memorial of the national style at an early period, when the situation of the country demanded that every baron should fortify his residence according to his rank and consequence, calling in the aid of turreted bulwarks and crenellated ramparts, to enable the owner to resist the frequent attacks of his powerful adversaries. The exact period of the foundation of Castle Fraser cannot now, it is supposed, be correctly ascertained; but a tablet in the house records, that additions were made to the Castle in the fourteenth century, during the reign of Robert Bruce. The earliest date now to be found on the exterior walls, is 1576, when it probably underwent a repair in the time of James VI. of Scotland. Additions were also made by Andrew, the first Lord Fraser, in the reign of Charles I. In our view is represented the North-front. The royal arms, with supporters, appear above the arms of the family of Fraser; three frases, or strawberry leaves, in richly sculptured compartments. The supporters of this branch of the family were a falcon and a heron, and the motto, All my hope is in God.

Andrew Fraser, of Muchill, in Aberdeenshire, son and heir of Andrew Fraser, by Elizabeth, daughter of Robert, Earl of Buchan, was created Lord Fraser, by Charles I. 19th June, 1633; his wife was Anne, daughter of James, Lord Balmerino. His lordship dying in 1636, Andrew, his son, succeeded to his estate and honour. He married a lady of the house of Hadden, of Gleneagles, by whom he had Andrew, his successor, third Lord Fraser, who died in 1674, leaving by Margaret, daughter of Hugh, Lord Lovat, Charles, fourth Lord Fraser, who married Mary, daughter of James, Earl of Buchan, but had no issue, when the title became extinct at his death in 1716. Castle Fraser is distinguished from the generality of buildings of the same kind, by a noble circular tower, about a hundred feet high, which for its proportion is much admired: the upper part of this building is surrounded by balustrades, and is girt with a bold cornice of granite, above which are resemblances of cannon, executed in stone. The curious gable-headed dormer windows, and the round projecting turrets, with their conical roofs, at the various angles of the edifice, deserve particular notice.





DUMDAS CASTLE.



DAHAMENN PARK.

Burdas Castle, Kinlithgewishire :

COMPARENTED PLAN

THE RESERVE

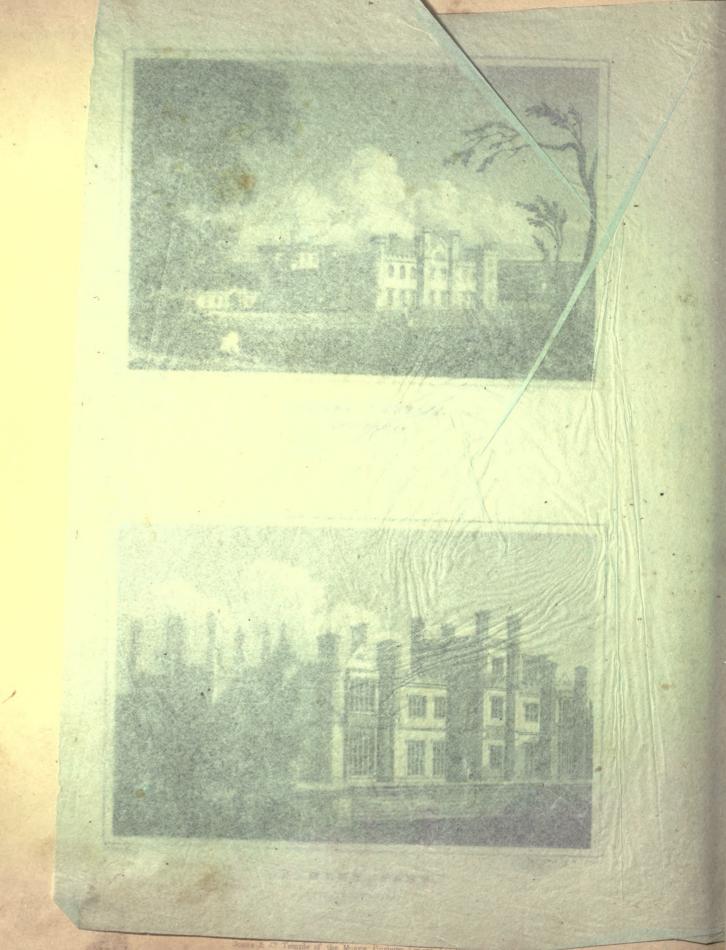
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Dundas Castle, Linlithgowshire:

THE SEAT OF

JAMES DUNDAS, ESQ.

Dundas Castle stands on an elevated situation, not far from South Queensferry, and Dalmeny Park, the seat of the Earl of Rosebery, and in the midst of a very richly-cultivated country. The entrance is on the south side of the building; but the principal views are from the public rooms in the north and east sides; they are of the grandest description, and embrace an extensive prospect of the Firth of Forth, together with numerous seats, villages, and towns, on the coasts of Fifeshire and Midlothian. A distant view of the picturesque metropolis, seen through openings of venerable trees; the interesting island and fortress of Inch Garvie, Rosythe Castle, once a royal residence; the Hills of Fifeshire, forming a beautiful and varied outline, being the extreme distance on the north.

The edifice which our view represents is of modern erection, from the designs of Mr. Burn, of Edinburgh, and built by the present proprietor a few years ago. It is extremely well planned, and combines much domestic comfort with a considerable degree of architectural ornament and splendour. The Cloister, from which the principal suite of rooms branch off, is of large dimensions, and richly decorated. The old castle of Dundas, of nearly eight hundred years standing, now forms one side of the interior court of the building, but nearly detached from it; and, notwithstanding its immense antiquity, still remains in perfect preservation.

On the north side of Dundas Castle, is a large and beautiful fountain of carved freestone, erected by Sir Walter Dundas, in 1623, and ornamented with armorial bearings, devices, and numerous classical inscriptions. It is a very interesting relic of ancient sculpture, and stood formerly on a terrace, stretching along the north side of the old castle. The following is one of the legends engraved on the fountain:—

"In memory of Himself, in remembrance to Posterity, and for an entertainment to Friends and to Strangers who visit his Mansion, Sir Walter Dundas, having at a great expense cleared the ground of stones and of rocks which deformed it, in the 61st year of his age, and in 1623 year of Christ, for the adornment of his country, and for the honour of his family, erected, furnished, and ornamented this Fountain, this Dial, and this Garden. The fountain is defended by that Castle. A company of divinities guard the dial, and the garden is surrounded with turrets, with walls, with walks, and with terraces."

The family of Dundas have been in possession of this estate from the remotest antiquity. James Dundas, Esq., the present representative of the family, is the son of George Dundas, Esq., by Christian, daughter of Sir William Stirling, Baronet, of Ardock, in Perthshire; he married Mary, daughter of Admiral Viscount Duncan, and has a numerous family. The noble families of Melville and Dundas, the families of Dundas of Arniston, Beechwood, and Dunira, Blair, Duddingston, and many others, are cadets of the House of Dundas, of Dundas Castle.

Dalmeny Park, Linlithgowshire; A. B.

THE SEAT OF THE

EARL OF ROSEBERY.

Dalmeny has been recently erected by the present Earl of Rosebery, from the designs, and under the superintendence, of William Wilkins, Esq., an architect, of whose taste we cannot speak too highly. The Mansion presents an example of the splendid and much-decorated style in use during the reign of James IV. of Scotland: the small turrets, highly enriched with a variety of tracery, form conspicuous objects; ornamented pannels, with shields, are profusely distributed around the building; other compartments bear armorial insignia: the whole displaying a most curious example of the taste of former times, and forming a fine contrast to the regularity of Italian architecture, which has prevailed for the last two centuries, but is now rapidly on the decline, being superseded by works produced from the researches in Greece, or among the antiquities of our country.

The Hall is entered from the Portal shewn in the annexed View, through a Vestibule. It is richly ornamented in the Gothic style; the pendants and timber-work of the ceiling produce a picturesque and pleasing effect, and here the principal staircase is placed. From the Hall, a Cloister extends the whole length of the suite of principal apartments; the vaulted ceiling of which is enriched with ribs and tracery in appropriate forms. The windows are of ancient stained glass, in single subjects, of brilliant colour and excellent design.

The rooms are calculated more for comfort and convenience than show. The Library, which it is proposed to make the common living-room, contains an excellent collection of modern authors, arranged around the room in wainscot cases of a novel and handsome construction. This room is 37 feet long, by 30 wide, including the large oval window in the centre of the side opposite the fireplace, and it is connected with a Drawing-room 36 feet long, by 30 wide.

The Breakfast-room separates the latter from a Dining-room of somewhat greater dimensions. Considerable skill has been shewn in the arrangement of a compact and convenient suite of private apartments, distinct from the main body of the house; which look upon a retired garden.

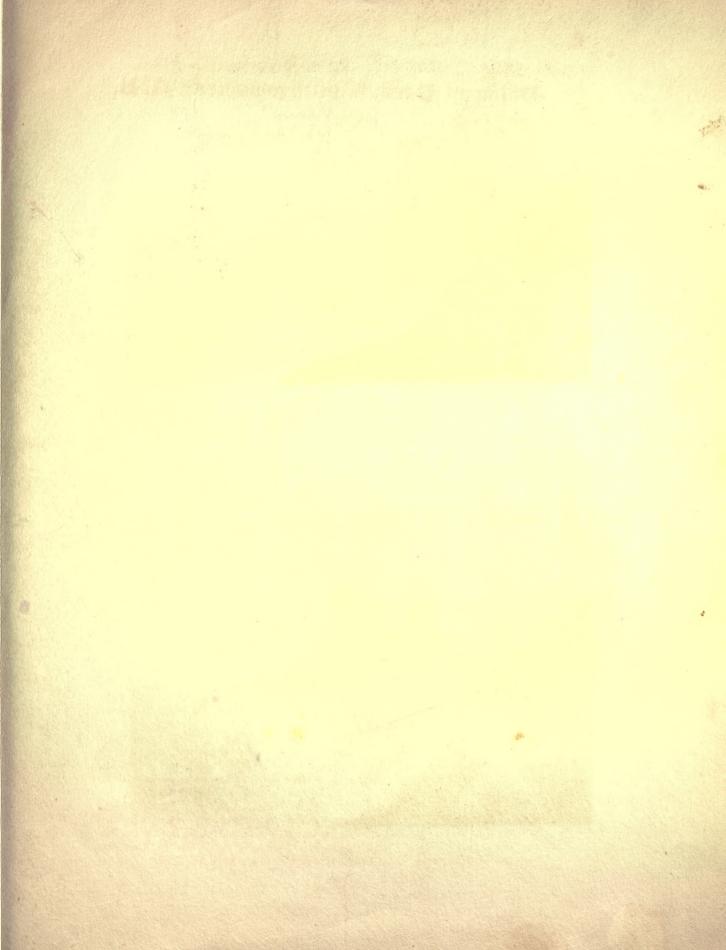
The Offices are very extensive, no expense having been spared to render them

applicable to all the requisites of a large establishment.

This beautiful Park, anciently named Barnbougle, is situated in a parish of the same name, in the eastern part of the county of Linlithgow, and on the borders of that noble estuary, the Frith of Forth; and is laid out with Plantations formed in the very best taste, and in such a manner as to improve the soil, the more elevated spots being covered with trees, and exhibiting the face of the country in its most beautiful aspects: the shore of the Forth here suddenly rises into a ridge, adorned by culture and plantations, from the summit of which a succession of views may be met with, which are scarcely to be equalled in any quarter of the globe. The Forth is every where seen; its shores, covered with a regular and variegated scenery, consisting of gentle ascents and declivities, interspersed with numerous mansions, exhibiting a great proportion of rich and pleasing territory: it takes the appearance of a great lake, a noble river, or a broad sea, according to the points of view in which it is seen, and assumes a singular variety of aspects; hills, promontories, winding bays, lofty shores, and cultivated fields, bordering upon this fine expanse of water.

This noble family derives its name from the lands of Primrose, in the county of Fife; of which family was descended Archibald Primrose, created a baronet by King Charles II.; he died, leaving two sons, of whom Archibald, the younger, was first created Viscount Rosebery in 1700, and afterwards Earl of Rosebery,

Viscount Inverkeithing, Lord Dalmeny and Primrose, April 10, 1703.





* AZRIRIY



Drawn by S Lacey.

Ingenved by S. Zacey,

DUNTRUME CASTLE, LOCH CRENAY,

Mingarry Castle, Argyleshire:

THE SEAT OF

SIR JAMES RIDDELL

The View of Mingarry Castle represents its position on the sea-coast of Ardnamurchan, which is such, that in the days of its strength it must have commanded the entrance of the Sound of Mull, as well as that of Loch Sunart. The ruins have not that magnitude which we usually associate with the idea of a castle. The structure is of a triangular form, with the corners rounded off; and a house, with a few windows in front, occupies nearly its whole breadth. There are a few huts in its vicinity. The irregular form of the castle originated in the necessity of adapting it to the projecting angles of the rocky eminence on which it stands. It is exhibited in the present Plate as beheld by a spectator looking from the north-west down the Sound of Mull. The island of that name, and its lofty mountain, Ben Taillich, are visible in the distance. The range of mountains that extend up the shores of Loch Sunart are finely broken, and have a very picturesque effect.

The account given of this castle by Sir Walter Scott, in his notes to "The Lord of the Isles," is as follows: "It was anciently the residence of the Mac-Ians, a clan of Mac-donalds, descended from Ian or John, a grandson of Angus Og, lord of the isles. The last time that Mingarry was of military importance, occurs in the celebrated Leabhar-dearg, or red book of Clanronald, a MS. renowned in the Ossianic controversy. Allaster Macdonald, commonly called Colquitto, who commanded the Irish auxiliaries sent over by the earl of Antrim during the great civil war to the assistance of Montrose, began his enterprise in 1644 by taking the castles of Kinloch-Alline and Mingarry, the last of which made considerable resistance, as might, from the strength of the situation, be expected. In the mean while, Allaster Macdonald's ships, which had brought him over, were attacked in Loch Eisord, in Skye, by an armament sent round by the covenanting parliament, and his own vessel was taken. This circumstance is said chiefly to have induced him to continue in Scotland, where there seemed little prospect of raising an army in behalf of the king. He had no sooner moved eastward to join Montrose, a junction which he effected in the braes of Athole, than the marquis of Argyle besieged the Castle of Mingarry, but without success. Among other warriors and chiefs whom Argyle summoned to his castle on this occasion was John of Moidart, the captain of Clanronald. Clanronald appeared; but, far from yielding effectual assistance to Argyle, he took the opportunity of being in arms, to lay in waste the district of Sunart, then belonging to the adherents of Argyle, and sent part of the spoil to relieve the castle of Mingarry. Thus the castle was maintained, until relieved by Allaster Macdonald, (Colquitto,) who had been detached for the purpose by Montrose." These particulars, connected with the memorable successes of Montrose, are stated to have remained hitherto unknown to Scottish historians, and are cited from the relation of an eye-witness.

Duntrune Castle, Loch Crinan, Argyleshire:

THE SEAT OF

NEILL MALCOLM, ESQ.

DUNTRUNE CASTLE is the property of Neill Malcolm, Esq. to whom it has descended through a long line of ancestry. His father made some improvements, which have certainly rendered it a very comfortable residence. The castle stands on a rock of small elevation, the base of which is washed on one side by the sea. The scenery around it partakes little of the ruggedness of either the Hebridean or the Highland landscape.

The Crinan canal commences at Loch Gilp, a branch of Loch Fyne, at Ardrishaig, and runs on the western side of the loch to near Oakfield, a distance of about two miles, from thence to Cairnbaan, a distance of about two miles more, where it crosses the road leading from Inverary through Loch Gilp Head to Bellanoch, and to the ferry across the sound of Jura to the islands of Jura and Ila.

From Cairnbaan the canal runs along the eastern side of the road to Bellanoch, a distance of about three miles more; from thence, under the high cliffs of rock on the western side of Loch Crinan, cutting through the skirts of the rocks, in some parts, at the depth of from forty to fifty feet, till it comes to Portree, where it enters into the bay of Crinan on its western side, a farther distance of about two miles from Bellanoch, making the whole length nine

miles, from Loch Gilp to Loch Crinan.

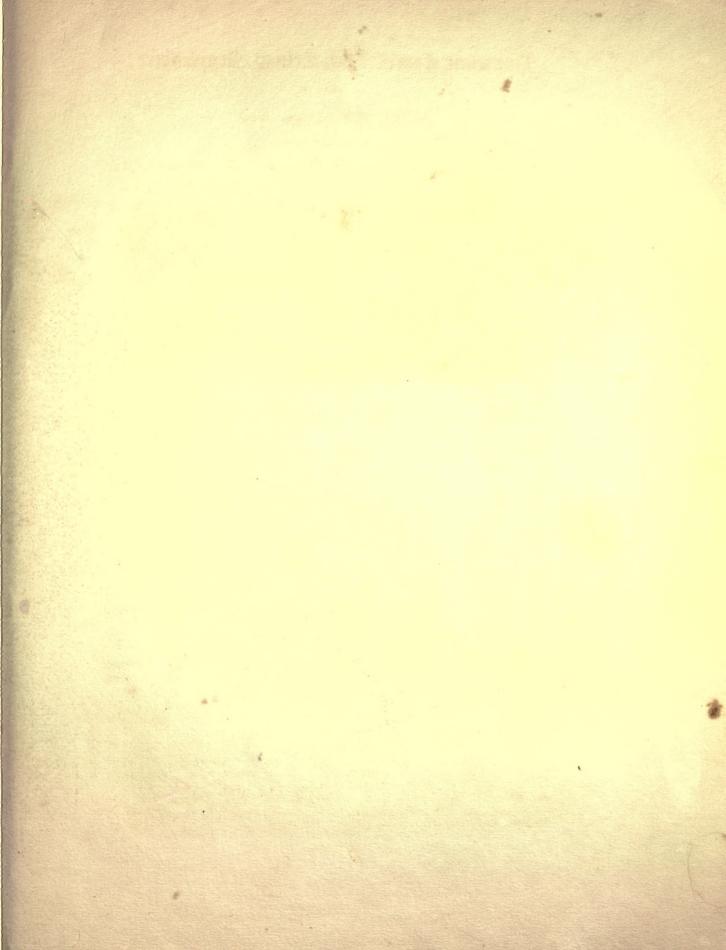
At the entrance of the canal from Loch Gilp there is an extensive stone pier to protect vessels either entering or coming out of the sea-lock from the southerly winds, which, when blowing hard, send a heavy sea up Loch Fyne and into Loch Gilp: within the sea-lock there is a commodious basin for vessels to remain in. From the basin there are three locks within a short distance, rising, with the rise of the sea-lock, about twenty-six feet. The canal then runs on the same level to Cairnbaan, where there are four locks rising into the summit-level about thirty-five feet. The summit-level runs to Dell, a distance of little more than half a mile, where there are five locks in a short distance, the last at Dunarary, locking down together about forty-five feet. From Dunarary the canal runs on the same level to Portree, where there is a lock into the basin of about ten feet fall. From this basin, which is not so extensive as the one at Ardrishaig, there is a sea-lock into Loch Crinan, falling about seven feet. This lock stands in deep water; the entrance is well sheltered by nature, and needs no pier for its protection. The length of the locks between the gates is ninety-six feet, the width twenty-four feet, and the depth of water in the canal twelve feet.

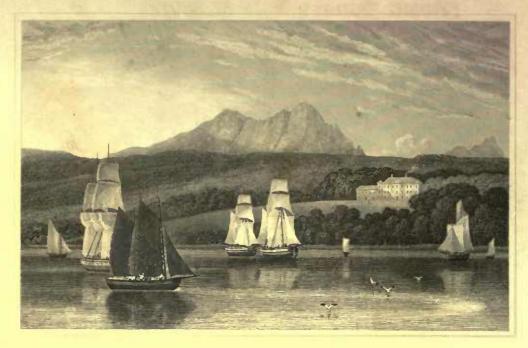
The general line of the canal runs from south-east to north-west, but its direction is usually termed east and west. It is for the greatest part cut through

rock; in many places to a great depth, and at enormous cost.

The great accommodation which this canal affords consists in passing vessels from Loch Gilp to Loch Crinan, by which they avoid the long and dangerous navigation round the Mull of Cantyre, and save in distance, from the Clyde to the bay of Crinan, upwards of sixty miles. It also affords a short and safe passage for small boats to and from the fisheries of cod, ling, and herring, on the western coast, which could not with safety navigate round the Mull of Cantyre. The number of these boats and of small vessels under 12 tons burden, passing the canal in the course of a year, was about 600; and about 700 vessels from 12 to 120 tons, with various cargoes. The number of vessels to and from the herring fisheries on the western coast, in moderate seasons, was about 700 annually. These were taken on an average of the years 1809 and 1810; but the tonnage dues being very low, did not amount to more than about £1650 on the average, per annum.

2





MOUNT STUART.



Drawn by H. to been.

DUNOLLY CASTIE, WEAR OLAN

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Mount Stuart, Isle of Bute:

THE SEAT OF

THE MARQUIS OF BUTE.

THE Isle of Bute, together with that of Arran, and the isles of Great and Little Cumbrae and Inchmarnock, constitutes the county of Bute. It is separated from the district of Cowal, in Argyleshire, by a long and very narrow channel. The extent of the isle of Bute, from north to south, is about eighteen miles; its greatest breadth, from east to west, is about five miles, but its area is indented by several deep bays. The northern parts are rocky and barren; the more fertile tracts lie to the southward, and those which are under cultivation produce abundance of barley, oats, and potatoes. The soil is considered by agriculturists as capable of being turned to the highest account of any in allthe Hebrides. The union of two incongrnous employments, farming and fishing, tended to retard the improvement of these advantages. When the late Earl of Bute came to his estate, he took measures to establish a distinction between them, so that each individual, according to his choice, might devote his sole attention either to one or the other; in consequence of which arrangement, and the encouragement that his lordship gave to agriculture, the island soon assumed a more flourishing aspect.

Much lime is calcined here, both for private use and for exportation. Great quantities of slate are also found. The populous districts of the west of Scotland afford a ready market for these and other products of the island. There are regular packets from Rothsay, and a ferry-boat once a week from Scoulay to the Largs.

In coasting southward from Rothsay, the view here given of Mount Stuart presents itself at such a distance from the shore, as to comprise, within the angle of vision, the remote mountains of Arran, whose high and rugged peaks form a remarkable contrast with the level ground on this part of the intervening island. The mansion is agreeably situated on an eminence sufficiently elevated to command some extensive prospects over the Firth of Clyde: its spacious grounds are finely interspersed with wood, which, in a quarter so exposed to the sea, produces a most agreeable effect.

Dunolly Castle, Argyleshire;

THE SEAT OF

PATRICK MACDOUGAL, ESQ.

The ruins of ancient fortifications in this vicinity are vestiges of the feudal grandeur by which it was once distinguished. In describing those of the CASTLE OF DUNOLLY, of which a view is here given, it may be allowable to cite the account given of it by Sir Walter Scott, in a note to the first canto of his "Lord of the Isles." After relating the reverses which deprived the house of Macdougal of a great portion of their possessions, he observes, that the castle of Dunolly, near Oban, with its dependencies, was the principal part of what remained to them, with their right of chieftainship over the families of their name and blood. These they continued to enjoy until the year 1715, when the representative incurred the penalty of forfeiture for his accession to the insurrection of that period; thus losing the remains of his inheritance, to replace upon the throne the descendants of those princes whose accession his ancestors had opposed at the expense of their feudal grandeur. The estate was, however, restored about 1745, to the father of the present proprietor, whom family experience had taught the hazard of interfering with the established government, and who remained quiet upon that occasion. He therefore regained his property when many of the highland chiefs lost theirs.

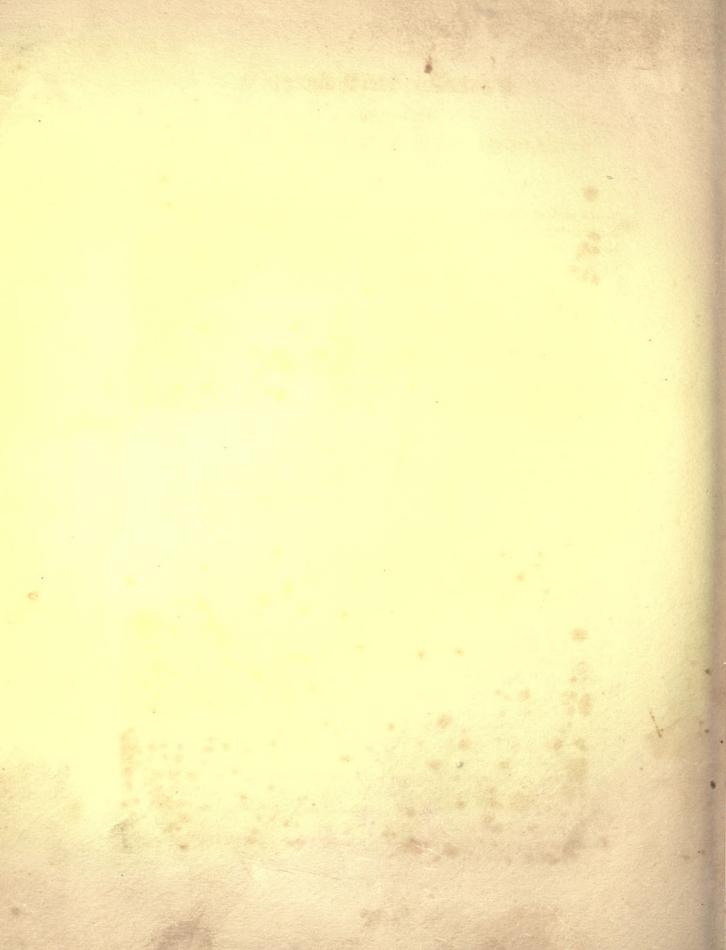
"Nothing can be more wildly beautiful than the situation of Dunolly. The ruins are situated upon a bold and precipitous promontory overhanging Loch Etive, and distant about a mile from the village and port of Oban. The principal part which remains is the donjon or keep; but fragments of other buildings, overgrown with ivy, attest that it had been once a place of importance, as large apparently as Artornish or Dunstaffnage. These fragments inclose a court-yard, of which the keep probably formed one side; the entrance being by a steep ascent, from the neck of the isthmus, formerly cut across by a moat, and defended doubtless by outworks and a drawbridge Beneath the castle stands the present mansion of the family, having on the one hand Loch Etive with its islands and mountains; on the other, two romantic eminences covered with copse-wood. There are other accompaniments suited to the scene; in particular, a huge upright pillar, or detached fragment of that sort of rock called plum-pudding stone, upon the shore, about a quarter of a mile from the castle. It is called Clach-na-can, or the Dog's Pillar, because Fingal is said to have used it as a stake to which he bound his celebrated dog Bran. Others say, that when the Lord of the Isles came upon a visit to the Lord of Lorn, the dogs brought for his sport were kept beside this pillar. Upon the whole, a more delightful and romantic spot can scarcely be conceived; and it receives a moral interest from the considerations attached to the residence of a family once powerful enough to confront and defeat Robert Bruce, and now sunk into the shade of private life. It is at present possessed by Patrick Macdougal, Esq. the lineal and undisputed representative of the ancient lords of Lorn. The heir of Dunolly fell in Spain, fighting under the Duke of Wellington—a death well becoming his ancestry.'



FASWALLY.



FINGASIK CASTILE.



Faskally, Perthshire;

THE SEAT OF

ARCHIBALD BUTLER, ESQ.

For an account of this interesting residence, we are indebted to Dr. Macculloch's Guide to Dunkeld and Blair, which describes, in the following passages, the beautiful scenery of Faskally and its vicinity:—

"On the right-hand, the skirts of Ben Vrackie soon begin to impend over the road, rocky and wooded: till, at length, plunging among the woods of Faskally, all external objects are shut out, and the attention, which had almost become wearied by a continued succession of scenery so splendid, is relieved by a space of what becomes in effect a forest road. Emerging from this, the opener grounds of Faskally now come into view, wild and strange, and romantic; picturesque in the common acceptation of the term, yet rarely so disposed as to admit of being forced into a picture. The characters of the hills are extremely peculiar, as well as ornamented and wild; the outlines being unusually rugged and abrupt, yet never inelegant; and the faces being every where chequered and broken, even from the summit to the river below, by precipices and projecting rocks, interspersed with scattered rees, or more continuous patches of wood. A chaotic, yet pleasing confusion, dissimilar to any thing elsewhere in Highland scenery, stamps the peculiar character on this place; yet this is somewhat relieved, while it is advantageously contrasted by the flat green meadows below, and by the richer and larger wood that skirts the course of the river, and ornaments the lower grounds."

The House of Faskally, represented in the View, was erected by the grandfather of the present proprietor. It is a plain but commodious family mansion. The late Colonel Butler, of Faskally, married Vere, only daughter of Sir Robert Menzies, of Menzies, Baronet, by whom he had only one child, the present Archibald Butler, Esq. The village of Pitlochry, situated some miles south of Faskally, is an older possession of this family than their principal seat, and has belonged to Mr. Butler's predecessors for a considerable time. The magnificent scenery of the Pass of Killikranky commences immediately after passing Faskally, and continues along the road to Blair for some miles. Near the upper end of the Pass was fought the battle of 1689, in which Lord Dundee was killed; and a large and rude fragment of stone, placed on end, is supposed to mark the spot where he fell. Of this, Dr. Macculloch says, "The history of a ferocious action harmonizes ill with these scenes of beauty and peace. He who views the smiling and lovely landscape around, would wish to forget that they were ever ravaged by war, or contaminated by civil discord. I will not assist in recalling to mind that which can only give pain; and should myself be well pleased to think that this monumental stone had belonged to Fingal, or any other visionary personage, whose existence, or not, concerns us as little as that of the Pre-Adamites."

Fingask Castle, Perthshire;

THE SEAT OF

SIR PATRICK MURRAY THREIPLAND, BART.

FINGASK CASTLE is beautifully situated on what are called the Braes of the Carse, commanding an extensive prospect over the rich and fertile vale of the Carse of Gowric, which here, surrounded by cultivated hills, opens in one vast amphitheatre, with the river Tay rolling through it for upwards of fourteen miles, till it is lost to the sight in the bay of St. Andrew's.

This forms one of the grandest views of which the place can boast; as with the naked eye may be distinctly seen the town of Dundee, and the adjacent country for many miles, bounded in the distance by the sea and the sloping Sidla Hills.

Besides these objects, which partake so much of the subline, there are others of the most genuine and native beauty, which, from the peculiar happiness of the situation, are thrown together in fine contrast. The grounds are tastefully laid out with extensive walks and rides.

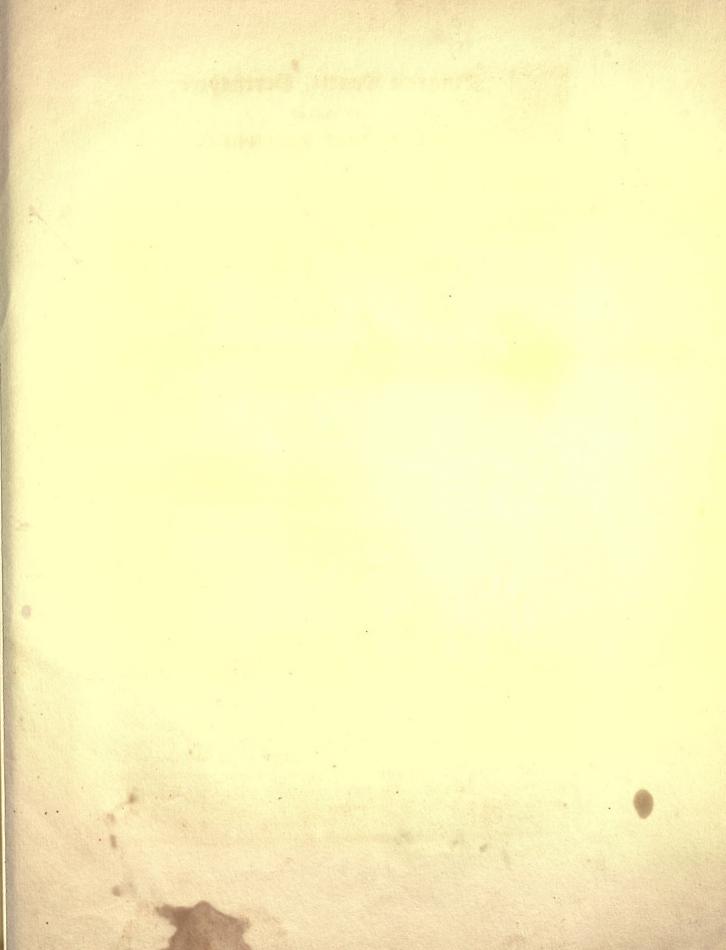
In the Shrubberies, the Arbutus flowers and fruits in perfection; and the Passiflora, or Passion-flower, grows luxuriantly in the open air.

The Castle, which is built on the brink of a deep glen amidst wooded eminences, in one part, bears as old a date as 1194. The View given in our Plate exhibits two sides of this ancient Mansion, with the tasteful alternation of square and pointed windows. The roof is surrounded by an embrasured parapet. But the most curious external feature of this building is the principal entrance door, strongly studded with large nails; the upper part having a cymatic form. An old coat of arms, rudely cut in stone, is placed over this door. The Castle was used as a place of strength, and stood a siege, in 1642, during the civil war, in Oliver Cromwell's time; and as such, commanded one of the passes from the low grounds to the country above.

Here the Chevalier St. George, the son of James II., slept in January, 1716, on his way from Glammis to Scone, where he was proclaimed king; and, in consequence of the Threipland family's attachment then, and afterwards, to the cause of the unfortunate House of Stuart, the Castle was completely ransacked, in 1746, by the Government troops, who demolished its fortalices, and razed a greater portion of the building to the ground.

There are several valuable original portraits of the Stuart family, with other paintings, at Fingask Castle.

2





CHAMMIS CASTLE.



LINDERTIS.

To all of the Mason black.

Glammis Castle. Forfarshire:

THE SEAT OF THE

EARL OF STRATHMORE AND KINGHORN.

THE Castle of Glammis is situated nearly in the centre of the great valley which gives the title of Earl to its noble possessors.

This is one of the most venerable and picturesque edifices in the kingdom; and its appearance is rendered still more interesting to the lover of antiquity, since a vitiated and ignoble taste has consigned so many of our most splendid baronial residences to de-

Glammis Castle fronts the south. Its walls are built of a reddish grey freestone. abundant in this part of the country. Part of the Castle is of great and unknown antiquity, and in the central Tower, King Malcolm the Second died in 1033, having received his death-wound in the neighbouring village. The circular Tower in the centre was built by the first Earl, in 1606, as appears from an inscription over the door-Immediately over the entrance is the full royal arms in stone of King James the Seventh, in whose reign the Castle was enlarged and beautified by the third Earl of Strathmore.

The central Tower contains a spacious spiral staircase, one end of the steps resting on a light hollow pillar, continued to the highest story. The Stairs, from the entrance to the top of the House, consist of 143 steps, of which the great Stairs, where five people can mount abreast, are eighty-six, each of one stone. To the left of the Staircase, and entered by steps projecting into the room, with balustrades, is the Stone Hall, a vaulted apartment, nearly 70 feet in length, and about 25 in breadth. At the sides of the windows are several curious little rooms, cut out of the solid wall, which is about 12 feet in thickness. Adjoining the Stone Hall is the Library, and at the south end is a room, 45 feet in length and two stories high, intended for a Drawing-room by the late Earl. Above the Stone Hall is the Great Hall, of the same dimensions. The arched ceiling is about 30 feet in height, containing heraldic devices of the family in stucco. This magnificent apartment was finished in 1621. It is lighted by two large windows, one looking into the back court, at the end of the room, and another in the side looking to the front of the House; each about 12 feet deep, and nearly the same in breadth. The fireplace is on the side of the room near the window, and is upwards of 12 feet wide; above it is some fine rich stucco work, extending to the roof; and within it stand two ancient gilded lions, nearly four feet high.

Adjoining the Hall is the Chapel; the sides and roof are of panelled oak, with curiously executed paintings of the Apostles, and scenes from the New Testament; the account of each representation, and the names of the several figures, being inscribed beneath. A door in the side of the end window of the Hall leads to the Great Drawingroom, 60 feet by 30, and 24 in height; a modern room, built by some of the later Earls. Near the Great Hall is Lord Strathmore's Bed-chamber; the bed is of yellow damask, In an Indian chest are various court dresses of ancient surmounted by a coronet. fashion. The Breakfast-room is wainscoted, and hung with curious tapestry, together

with some ancient paintings.

In an upper floor is King Malcolm's Room. The roof is of ancient stucco, and above the fire-place is the royal arms. It appears to have been finished nearly at the same time with the Hall .- The other furniture is, with great good taste, quite modern. In some of the Bed-rooms are antique beds, adorned with velvet, and bearing the arms of the Earls of Strathmore. The room called Earl Patrick's Room is on the fourth floor. The bed is worked, and very ancient in its appearance; the carved chairs are all gilded, and have crimson velvet cushions.

The Great Kitchen, under the Drawing-room, is 60 feet by 30, and 30 feet high,

lighted by four large pointed windows, and contains eight fire-places.

The view from the summit is splendid and extensive. The country around is highly cultivated; and the seats of the neighbouring proprietors, together with the spires of towns and villages, give an interest and richness to the prospect, which is bounded by the Grampian mountains on the north and west.

Uindertis, Forfarshire;

THE SEAT OF

GILBERT LAING MEASON, ESQ.

This Mansion is situated on the rising ground which forms the northern boundary of the fertile and beautiful Vale of Strathmore, seventy miles west of the county town, Forfar. The building, lately erected under the direction of Mr. Archibald Elliot, is a commodious family house; the material is free-stone, that abounds in the valley. The interior is finished in a handsome, but not florid Gothic style. In the ground floor is comprised the living rooms, consisting of a dining room, 30 feet long, by 21 feet broad; library, 27 by 24; two drawing rooms, 30 by 21, and 21 by 16 feet. These rooms are well connected, and form the east and west sides, and south front, of the building. The dining room has a groined ceiling, those of the other rooms have spandril fans in the corners, and a corresponding drop in the centre. The Gothic staircase hall, in

particular, does great credit to the taste of the architect.

The grounds are extensive, and the house, placed on an elevated situation, commands fine views of the vale, yet is well sheltered by the extended woods to the north, west, and east. The approach to the house from the west, is carried in a direct line, for upwards of a mile, along a closely-wooded bank, The approach from the south, winds through an open grove of nearly the same length. The whole domain has the advantage of being well sheltered from the cold northern winds, that sometimes blow from the elevated range of mountains called the Grampians. It is no trifling encouragement to the planters of larchwood, to be informed, that the greater part of the wood employed in this mansion is of that fir, thinned out of the surrounding woods, and planted not more than forty-five years ago. The larchwood on this estate thrives alike well on good deep arable land, on a dry rocky bank of free-stone, on cool moorish ground, and on a gravelly soil. In the neighbourhood of Lindertis are many interesting objects to the admirers of picturesque scenery: such as the grand fall of the river Isla, or the Reekie Lynn; the tremendous chasm, through which the Isla rushes, called the Slough of Auchrannie; the castle of Airley, a romantic seat of the earl of Airley; and the venerable castle of Glammis, belonging to the earl of Strathmore, whose extensive and well-managed woods adorn the vale.

Strathmore, or the Great Vale, is one of the most fertile districts in Scotland, extending above thirty miles in length, and seven miles in breadth. There is no part in the kingdom, in which the drilled turnip culture is carried on in greater perfection, and consequently the winter stall-feeding of cattle. The farms are large, the farm-buildings of the most approved and commodious arrangements, and the country in general well enclosed and wooded. For beauty, the vale is deficient alone in a fine river or lake; as its only stream is the Dean, of inconsiderable size, which flows through the vale from the lake of Forfar till it joins the river Isla.

THE END.



GORDON CASTLE BANFFSHIRE



Drawn by J P. Neale

Engraved by W. Faithon

DUFF HOUSE.

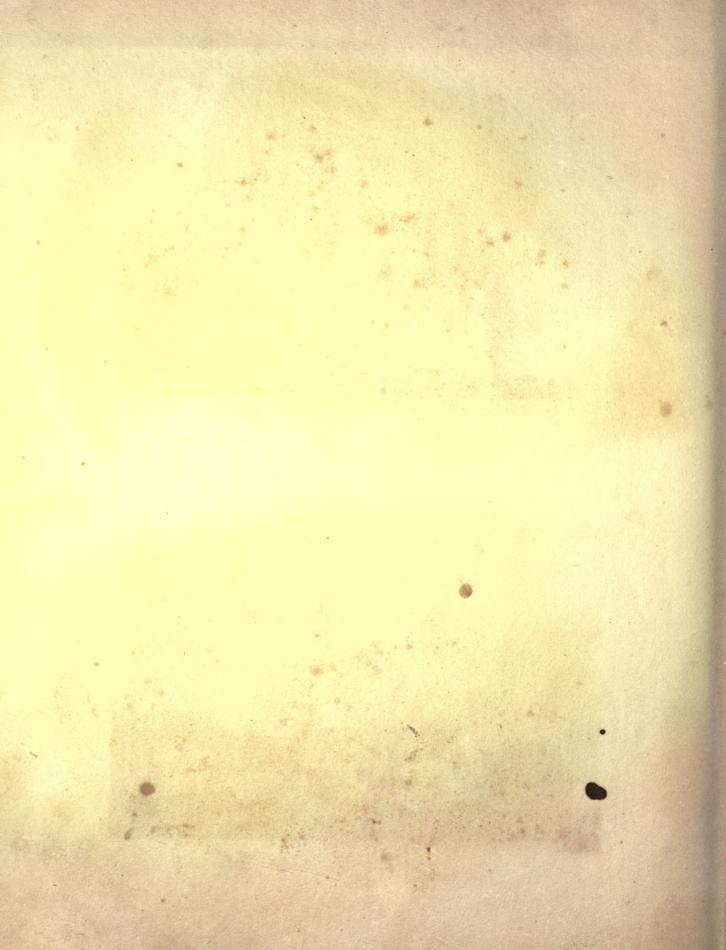
BANFFSHIRE





CASTLE TOWNS :







CULZEAN CASTLE



Drawn by J.P Nesl

Engraved 1; V. P. dolf.

CULZEAN CASTLE.

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LIST OF ENGRAVINGS

OF

NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN'S SEATS.

ABERDRENSHIRE.	ISLE OF BUTE.
Castle ForbesLord Forbes. Castle FraserColonel Fraser.	Mount Stuart
Cralgstone	Kincardineshire
Fyvie CastleWilliam Gordon, Esq.	Arbuthnot HouseViscount Arbuthnot. CrathesSir R. Burnett, Bart.
Argyleshire.	LINLITHGOWSHIRE.
Castle Toward Kirkman Finluy, Esq. Dunolly Castle P. Macdougall, Esq. Duntrune Castle Neill Malcolm, Esq. Inverary Castle Duke of Argyle. Mingarry Castle Sir James Riddell.	Dalmeny Park Earl of Roseberry. Dundas Castle James Dundas, Esq. LANARKSHIRE.
AYRSHIRE.	Carstairs 11enry Monteith, Esq.
Blairquhan CastleSir D. H. Blair, Burt. Culzean Castle, westEarl of Cassilis.	Lee Place
, south-east.	MID-LOTHIAN.
BANFFSHIRE.	Dalkeith PalaceDuke of Buccleugh. PenicuikSir George Clerk, Bart.
Duff House Earl of Fife. Gordon Castle Duke of Gordon.	Perthshire.
Berwickshire.	Abercairney Abbey James Moray, Esq. Aberuchill Castle Mrs. Drummond.
Dunse Castle	Airthrey Castle Sir Robert Abercrombie. Bonskeid Alexander Stewart, Esq.
CAITHNESS-SHIRE.	Castle Huntly George Paterson, Esq. Castle Menzies Sir Neil Menzies, Bart. Castle Menzies Castle Menzies Castle Menzies Castle Menzies Bart.
Thurso CastleSir John Sinclair, Bart.	Culdees Castle General Drummond. Dalguize John Steuart, Esq. Faskally Archibald Butler, Esq.
Dumfriesshire.	Fingask Castle Siv P.M. Threepland, Bt. Gask Laurence Oliphant, Esq.
Barjarg Tower	Grandtully Castle Sir Geo. Stewart, Bart. Kilgraston John Grant, Esq.
Dumbartonshire.	Kiucardine CastleMrs. Johnston. Kinfauns CastleLord Gray. Lawers HouseHon. D. R. W. Ewart.
Ballock Castle John Buchanan, Esq. Fleurs Duke of Roxburghe. Ross Priory H. M. Buchanan, Esq. Roseneath Duke of Argyle.	Maggernie Steuart Menzies, Esq. Monzie General Alex. Campbell. Mount Alexander Colonel Alex. Robertson. Murthly Sir Geo. Stewapt, Bart. Ochtertyre Hon. Sir P. Murray, Bt.
East Lothian.	Rossie PrioryLord Kinnaird. Rossie CastleHoratio Ross, Esq.
DunglassSir James Hall, Bart.	Scone PalaceEarl of Mansfield. Taymouth CastleEarl of Breadalbane.
Fifeshire.	second view.
Balbirnie House Major-General Balfour. Donibristle Earl of Moray. Inchrye George Ramsay, Esq. Mount Melville J. M. Melville, Esq.	Renfrewshire. Ardgowan
· Forfarshire.	Selkirk®hire.
Brechin CastleLord Panmure.	Haining, TheJohn Pringle, Esq.
Cortachy Castle Earl of Airley. Glammis Castle Earl of Strathmore.	
LindertisG. L. Meason, Esq.	
Inverness-shire.	Airth CastleT. G. Stirling, Esq. Buchanan Palace Duke of Montrose.
ArmidaleLord Macdonald. ———————————————————————————————————	Craigend CastleJames Smith, Esq. Dunmore ParkEarl of Dunmore.

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